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Darling & Beahan

Northern Grown Seeds

Petoskey - - Michigan

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Washington, D.C.
1912

1912 GREETING

Another year has gone into the past and we again greet our old friends, and those we hope to make our friends, with this, our annual catalog of **HARDY NORTHERN SEEDS.**

The past year has been a very prosperous one for us, and we sincerely hope that the same can be said by all who may receive this catalog.

We fully realize that we owe our prosperity to our friends, **our Satisfied Customers.** We believe that they can trace at least a part of their prosperity to the seeds they have purchased from us. We have earnestly endeavored to have them such as would bring good fortune to all who plant them. If we have failed, in any instance, it has not been through lack of care on our part, but through unavoidable circumstances. Such misfortunes are certain to come, once in a while, to any firm doing a large amount of business, let them be ever so watchful.

If any person who reads this, has suffered loss from any mistake of ours, we will thank them for writing us with full explanation. We will be glad for an opportunity to "make good" to the extent of our ability.

We thank all old customers for past favors and new ones for those to come. Wishing all a very prosperous year of 1912, we are,

Yours very truly.

PETOSKEY, MICH., JAN. 1, 1912. **DARLING & BEAHAN.**

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS

Always use the Order Blank, when you have one. If you haven't one, use any kind of paper or write for more order sheets. We are always glad to furnish them when needed.

Keep a Copy of Your Order

Sometimes persons think they order things which they neglect to place on the order sheet. When seeds are received, unpack them at once and check them by your copy of the order. If anything is missing and nothing is said about sending it later, write us about it at once and we will give it immediate attention.

Write your Name and Address Plainly. This is very important. Nearly all delays in filling orders are caused by the ones ordering being careless in this respect. Fill out all spaces at the head of sheet, except where we say not to, plainly and correctly.

Write Nothing but the Order on the Order Sheet. If you wish to write anything besides the order, write it on a separate sheet of paper, but mail it in the same envelope. Both letter and order will receive more careful attention if they are on separate sheets.

Use Numbers instead of Names. As a convenience to our customers we have numbered each variety of seeds listed in this book. In ordering it is not necessary to write out the name of the variety wanted. The number is all that is necessary.

Always Send Remittance with Order. We do not sell goods on account, neither do we send them C. O. D. You run no risk in sending money to us with order. We are well known as being responsible seedsmen, and any bank, express company, or merchant who subscribes to the commercial agencies can look up our financial standing for you.

Send Money by Postoffice Money-order, Express Money-order, Bank Draft, or by Registered Letter. We will guarantee it to reach us safely if sent by any of the above-named ways, properly addressed. Do not send money in a letter without registering it.

Send Postage Stamps for orders amounting to less than One Dollar.

Do not send Personal Checks. It only delays your order while we send the check forward for collection. We are obliged to do this for our own protection.

Make all Money-orders, Drafts, and Registered Letters payable to **Darling & Beahan, Petoskey, Michigan.**

We Pay Postage or Express Charges on all seeds and potatoes to the amount of one pint or one pound, unless they are ordered from our wholesale list. But under no circumstances will we pay charges on larger amounts than the above, unless money is sent with order for that purpose.

Order now. We always advise our customers to order just as early as possible. We plan to have our catalog reach you about the time at which you ought to be considering your seed order. To avoid a rush and perhaps delay in the very busy months near seed time, it is a great convenience to us and usually an advantage to you, to have orders placed early.

Every order is filled immediately on arrival if safe to do so. If for any reason it can not be filled at once, we mail an acknowledgment of the order. If goods or acknowledgment is not received within a reasonable length of time, it may be assumed that the order has gone astray or has not been made out correctly. We will, when notified of such a case, use our best efforts to trace it out without delay.

Seeds Given Away, or Extras

Every year we **distribute free** to our customers large quantities of seed packets of choice and rare sorts. The larger the order the greater will be the number of extras thrown in as a rule, exceptions being made only when heavy bulk seeds are ordered, such as farm seeds.

Our Packets

We guarantee that our packets are large size and well filled with choice, fresh seeds. Our customers say that our packets are larger and better filled than most seedsmen's packets. We have no half-size packets.

DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS

After comparing our prices with others, we believe those receiving this catalog will admit that ours are, as a rule, much lower than those offered by other reliable seedsmen. We are not, therefore, in a position to offer as large discounts and premiums, as some of them. The following are the only discounts we offer. By this plan we allow our customers to select their own premiums, thus securing just what they need, instead of our giving them a lot of seeds they may have no use for.

50 Cents Worth Extra in Packets for Every Dollar Remitted for Packets and Ounces Only. We wish to call the attention of our customers to the fact that this discount does not apply to quarter pounds, half pounds, pounds, pints, quarts, pecks, or bushels, nor does it apply to plants, bulbs, small fruits or trees. On completion of your order, add the total amount sent for seeds by the packet and ounce, and for each one dollar remitted for seeds in these quantities, you may select your own premium on the basis of fifty cents worth of extra packets for each dollar remitted.

Special. Your premium of 50 cents extra on each dollar remitted for packets and ounces must be selected **in packets only.**

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON POTATOES. All orders for potatoes sent in with the cash so as to reach us before February 1st, may be discounted 7 per cent. This offer applies only to potatoes.

OUR GUARANTY

We Guarantee our seeds and potatoes to be true to name and not to be surpassed by any, for seed purposes, to the extent that if they prove to be otherwise, we will refill the order free of cost. We could not give this broad warranty did we not grow our own seeds and know exactly what they are. While we exercise the greatest care to have our seeds pure and reliable in every respect, we do not give any warrant other than the above.

We Also Guarantee that all money sent us by registered mail, postoffice or express money-orders, or bank drafts, made payable to us as directed, will reach us safely. That the order will be filled promptly and accurately, and the goods will reach you in good condition, providing we are allowed to judge as to a safe time at which to ship potatoes.

All Seeds Tested

We absolutely test all the seeds we handle, and know just what they will germinate. That is why we can guarantee them so strongly. We know they will grow—know they will please you. If they do not, you come back at us, and that will be poor business policy for us. You get tested seed from us.

ORDER SHEET FOR DARLING & BEAHAN'S
NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

DARLING & BEAHAN, Petoskey, Mich.

Date_____ Forward by (State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)_____

Name_____

Street, P. O. Box or Rural Delivery_____

Postoffice_____

Express or Freight Office (If different from P. O.)_____

County_____ State_____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P. O. Order . . $_____

Express Order. $_____

Drafts . . . $_____

Cash . . . $_____

Registered Letter $_____

Postage Stamps $_____
(2c. stamps preferred)

Total - $_____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE HERE

*Filled by*_____ *Checked by*_____

*How Sent*_____ *Date*_____

*Bags*_____ *Boxes*_____ *Bbls.*_____

*Order No.*_____ *Received*_____

Barrels	Bushel	Quarts	Pints	Pound	Ounces	Packets	NUMBER OR NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE Dollars	PRICE Cents

ORDER SHEET FOR DARLING & BEAHAN'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

Barrels	Bushel	Quarts	Pints	Pound	Ounces	Packets	NUMBER OR NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE Dollars	Cents	

READ! You will do us a great favor if you will write below the names and postoffice addresses of persons that you know plant seeds. In return for your kindness, you May Include in Your Order a 5c. packet of seeds free. (Please have names spelled correctly.)

NAME	Rural Route No.	POSTOFFICE

Darling & Beahan

HILLCREST SEED FARM

PETOSKEY MICHIGAN

NEW WAX POD BEAN

194. Round Pod Kidney Wax

The Earliest of all Wax Beans! Of such superb quality it might also be called "Best of All!"

Round Red Kidney Wax

The bushes are remarkably hardy and **extremely prolific,** while the handsome fleshy pods are **entirely stringless** and of the finest quality. It has already **"made a record,"**—altogether unequaled,—by reason of its **superb quality, extreme earliness,** and **great productiveness.** It combines the most desirable features of both parents,—the **Black Eye Wax** and the **Round Pod Refugee.** The plants are of vigorous growth with large foliage, and appear **completely loaded with handsome pods,** which are nearly straight and measure 4½ to 6 inches long. They are **very broad and solidly fleshy,—deeply saddle-backed,**—tender, **"brittle,"** and **entirely stringless** at all stages of growth. The pods are unexcelled as **snap shorts;** while having **white seeds** showing only a small black dot at the eye, any surplus allowed to ripen will be **readily salable as winter shell beans.**

Under ordinary field culture, this bean will produce fully twice as many pods to the plant as will the old Ward-well's Kidney Wax, and they will be much more attractive in appearance and much better filled. In quality they far excel the old kind. None of that tough, stringy fiber that all people find so very objectionable.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; **qt.,** 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Enclosed find my order for beans and seeds. I have been ordering my beans from you for years. I am satisfied that your Northern Grown Beans are much the best to plant in the south. I would not plant any other kind if I could get them for nothing. I am a trucker.

SAM S. MAHEW.

THE EARLIEST AND BEST BUSH LIMA BEAN

235. Fordhook Bush Lima

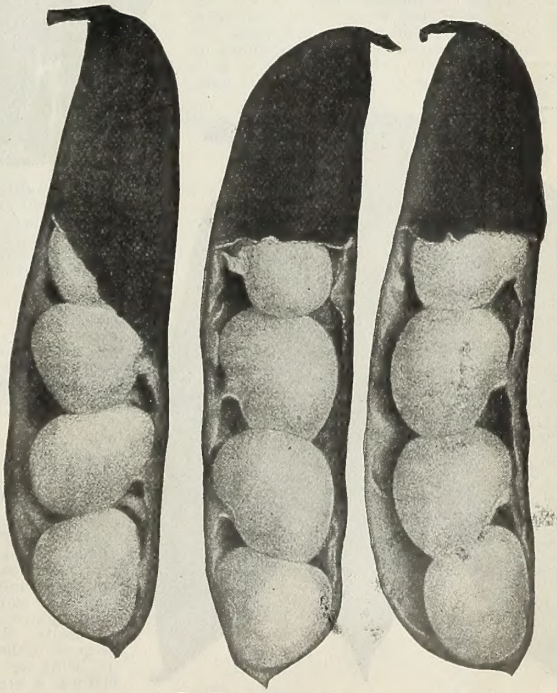
The only stiffly erect bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Both Pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and more than half again as large as the Challenger Pole Lima

Fordhook Bush Lima is altogether unique. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. Of strong, erect, true bush-like growth (never prostrate or running), the bushes average 20 to 30 inches in height by 20 to 24 inches across the top. The foliage is of heavy texture and very dark green in color. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in "clusters" of from four to eight. The pods resemble those of Dreer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size, measuring from 4 to 5½ inches long, about 1¼ inches wide, by as much as three-fourth of an inch thick. The pods contain three to five large beans with an average of four.

Fordhook Bush Lima is fully 33⅓ per cent heavier cropper, and, therefore, is bound to displace entirely the Kumerle (Dreer's or Thorburn's) Bush Lima. In season it is from four to six days earlier.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Fordhook Bush Lima

SOUTH BEND, IND.

The beans I bought of you last year did fine. They were not troubled with blight, or rust, and kept right on growing when other people's beans were dying. I never had such nice beans. It has taught me a lesson. I will not plant any kind but Northern Grown.

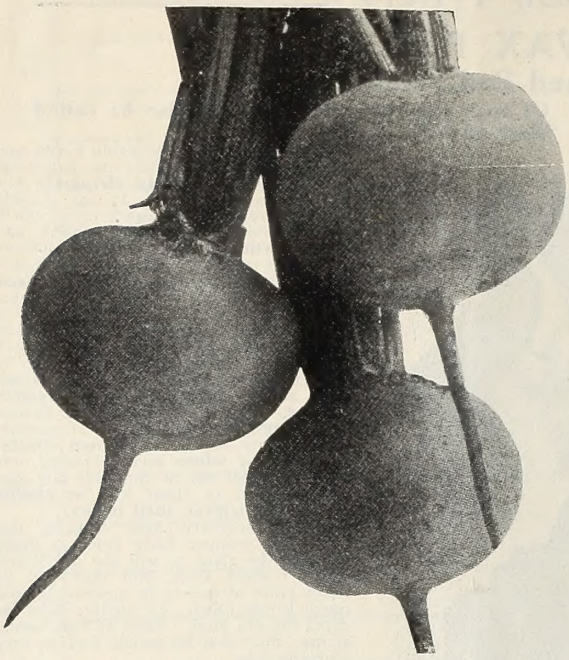
WALTER S. STOKES.

OSCURO, N. M.

I thank you for your new catalog. I had some of your seeds last year and must say that they are O. K. Your bean seed is just the thing for this country. I am a market gardener.

A. R. GSCHWIND.

Hardy Northern Specialties FROM
GROWN AND SOLD DIRECT



D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip Beet

BEET

221. D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip

The Beet That Beats Them All

D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip Beet surpasses all others both in earliness and flavor. It also excels in color, being a dark, rich red that does not change with cooking. It is globular in shape, very smooth, free from side or fibrous roots. It is the best to sow early for early summer use and best to sow late for winter use. It is an ideal winter beet on account of its keeping so well in storage. It is tender, crisp, and deliciously sweet. One of the very best for both the home or market garden. It sells ahead of all others on the market.

D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip Beet is very early, having made a crop suitable for market in seven weeks from planting the seed. The tops being very small make it very fine for forcing. It has the same good qualities whether sown under glass or in the open.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

THE LATEST CABBAGE OF THEM ALL

323. Houser

The Best, Latest, Largest, Most Solid Headed of the Late Round Sorts

Houser Cabbage has given such general satisfaction we could fill pages with good reports received from enthusiastic purchasers. This is the kind to grow for late market and shipping. It is at least two weeks later than the Late Flat Dutch type. In solidity it is fully equal to the Danish Ball Head. It is very compact in habit of growth, the leaves overlapping each other. Its shape and general appearance are better shown in the accompanying illustration, made from a photograph, than we can give in words.

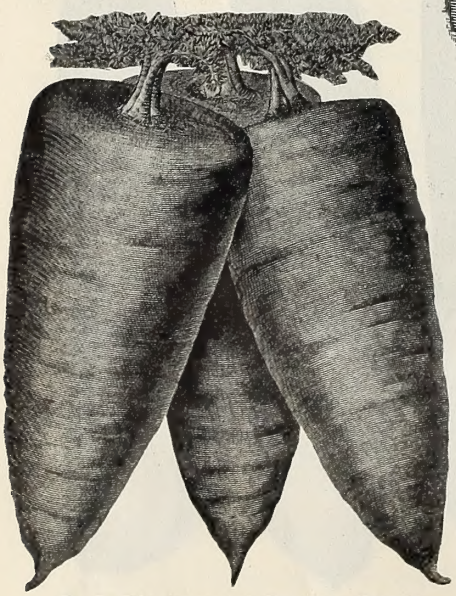
In size the **Houser** will average about 12 pounds. The heads are very handsome and uniform in size. The shape is round and very deep, and when one cracks, it is at the stem end, which does not injure it for market.

In quality the **Houser** equals the best, being very sweet and tender, and free from the coarse ribs found in most late sorts. In our trial grounds this cabbage has shown up exceptionally well, and has proved to be a strong, vigorous grower with ability to withstand drouths better than most varieties. During the past two seasons we have sold more of this variety than of any other, which is good evidence of its great merit. It behaves well in the field, sells well on the market, takes well with the consumer, and pays the grower well.

It adapts itself readily to different conditions of soil and climate. Its keeping qualities are perfect.

Indeed, it is to its lateness and excellent keeping qualities that we can credit its great popularity, to a great extent. Our seed is genuine, having been purchased from the originator.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00; by mail, postpaid.



D. & B.'s Improved Danvers Carrot

CARROT

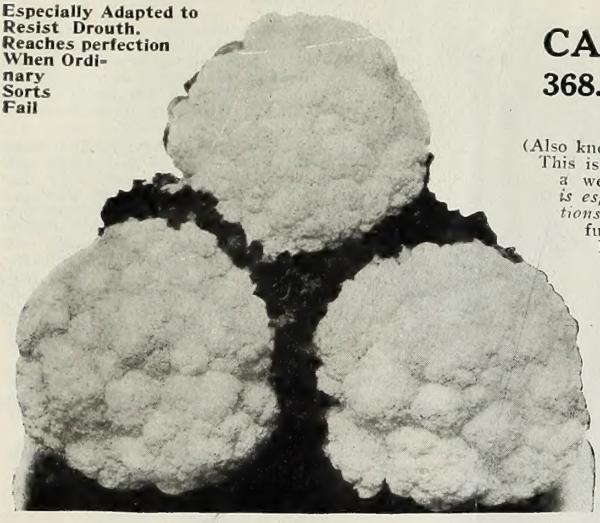
338. D. & B.'s Improved Danvers

Larger, Sweeter, and Better in Every Respect Than the Old Danvers

D. & B.'s Improved Danvers Carrot is an enormous yielder, doing well on all kinds of soil and in all climates where any variety of carrot can be grown. It is fine for table use and the very best for feeding stock. It easily leads our entire list of carrots in the number of orders, which proves, beyond a doubt, that it is giving the best of results. We claim that this is the most profitable carrot to grow, either for table or stock feeding. On account of its being so very solid it outweighs all other varieties, making a great difference where sold by weight. Being

very large in diameter and rather short, makes it an easy variety to dig—another great advantage that should not be overlooked where large amounts are grown. It yields enormously, 30 tons to the acre being not at all unusual. **Price:** Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

Especially Adapted to Resist Drouth. Reaches perfection When Ordinary Sorts Fail



D. & B.'s Dry Weather Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER

368. D. & B.'s Dry Weather Cauliflower

(Also known as "Danish Giant" and "Gilt Edge"). This is a fine large variety that matures about a week later than Snowball Cauliflower. *It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations* on account of its large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads. But as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads it is essential that the ground be well enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. By planting this variety where other sorts have failed a good crop of this delicious vegetable can easily be obtained.

During some seasons, especially like the past year, after a very late spring, hot weather comes on very quickly. In such a year this variety has proven itself of exceptional merit. Also in warm parts of the country, where there is not much cool weather, it is a most desirable sort. Very sure heading and second early. Heads larger than Snowball and snow white. Our seed is A1, and procured from the original grower in Denmark. Where a large acreage is planted, there should be at least a portion of it in this variety.

Price: Pkt., 20 cts.; oz., $2.50; ¼lb., $8.00; lb., $25.00.

CELERY

371. D. & B.'s Snow White

D. & B.'s Snow-White Celery

This grand new celery we quickly describe to celery experts by stating that it is **Golden Self-Blanching** with **White Plume** coloring; it possesses the robust, sturdy, compact habit of Golden Self-Blanching, the stalks being even thicker, more solid and heavy, with immense solid hearts and all brittle, crisp, and tender, free from strings or pithiness, and of delightfully rich flavor.

To these ideal qualities are added the beautiful silvery-white coloring and self-blanching characteristics of White Plume; that is, the foliage is tipped and variegated with white, while the heart, inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, and the plants may be easily and quickly blanched by leaning boards on either side of the row, without the necessity of "banking up."

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.25.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

I never ate as nice celery as I did last year. Every seed grew and the plants did fine right from the start. D. & B.'s Snow White was a great deal the best. I believe it is the best celery grown. I know I have never seen any better, and it is good enough for me. JAMES W. PALMER.

Hardy Northern Specialties FROM

GROWN AND SOLD DIRECT

SWEET CORN

405. Morse's Golden Cream

Morse's Golden Cream Sweet Corn

Golden Cream is the result of a cross of Country Gentleman on Golden Bantam. It inherits the long, deep, zigzag kernel of Country Gentleman and the sweet flavor, golden color, and small ear from Golden Bantam. All will admit that this is a very desirable combination.

Golden Cream is a very early, yellow Country Gentleman. The kernels are long and pointed, the cob is very slender, and the whole ear is about the size of Golden Bantam. The flavor is remarkably delicious—much the same as Golden Bantam. It is rather dwarf in growth. The stalks are a brownish red color and always bear two and often four ears.

Golden Cream, as the illustration indicates, is almost identical with Country Gentleman in appearance. It is, however, very early, the color at eating stage being a light cream, changing to a beautiful golden yellow when cooked.

Golden Cream will be considered by many as a freak, but we assure you that it has real merit in every respect, and all who plant it will be well repaid.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., $1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

FRANKFORT, MICH.

I have just finished harvesting my crop from the seeds I bought of you last spring. The peas and potatoes were O. K., and Pure Gold sweet corn certainly was the best sweet corn I ever tasted. My mother said it has spoiled her for all other sweet corn.

RAY MCKINNAN.

ARGYLE, MICH.

I received the shipment of sweet corn from you and was highly pleased with it. My neighbors want me to order for them. Please send some order blanks.

ARTHUR HOUGHTON.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Pure Gold sweet corn surely beats them all for earliness, hardiness, and sweetness. I have now been using it for three years. Every year more of my neighbors ask me for seed and want me to order for them. I will have another order for you pretty soon. Please send more order blanks.

PETER Q. OLEPHANT.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The seeds I ordered of you just came. I thank you for being so prompt. My neighbors want me to order some for them. Please send some order sheets. Among the seeds bought last year was some White Mexican Sweet Corn. It surely was the best I ever ate. I gave some to several of my friends and they all said the same. It yielded good too, very much better than the corn I bought of ——. Northern Grown Seeds for me every time after this.

WALTER P. SYLVESTER.

EASTMAN, GA.

I ordered seeds of you in February and received seeds all right. I planted the sweet corn on February 22, and it was ready for market in April. I also planted some Leaming corn on March 10 and it was ripe May 30. I also planted some of your Watermelon and it will be ready in ten days. I am very well pleased with your seeds. Send me your next catalog.

HUDSON DAVIS.

SWEET CORN

395. D. & B.'s Pure Gold

The Earliest, Hardiest, and Sweetest. Once Planted, Always Planted

Pure Gold has now become so well known as to seemingly make it unnecessary to go into a long description at this time, but for fear that some may read this catalog who have not heard of it, we will repeat our last year's description.

Pure Gold is still making friends by the thousands. We have never known anything like it. After once being introduced in a neighborhood, advertises itself. It makes immediate friends wherever it gets a start. Being entirely **Northern Grown** makes it doubly valuable to the planter.

Pure Gold is of a beautiful color, very early, and has a surpassing delicious flavor all its own. It is very sweet and tender. As one of our customers expressed it, "It is as sweet as honey, and so tender it fairly melts in the mouth."

The stalks are dwarf, growing but about four feet high, each one bearing from one to four ears about six inches long. It is uncommonly hardy, and will stand planting much earlier than other sorts,

which makes it several days earlier in becoming fit for use.

The small ears are ideal for the table, being just the right size and not too awkward to handle, as are the large ones. Once it is introduced, **Pure Gold** at once becomes a great favorite.

Its color being yellow is a little against it, making it a little harder to introduce, but after it is once known, this color is one of its best features, as it enables people to distinguish it from other kinds. For this reason our market gardeners have had some trouble in getting it on the tables of our large resort hotels, but after they once persuaded them to use it, they had no trouble, except to grow enough to supply the demand. Their thousands of guests seemed to go wild over it, and would have no other kind until the supply was exhausted.

At the present time there is more **Pure Gold** corn grown around the Northern resorts than of all other kinds put together.

Don't fail to include at least a packet of **Pure Gold** in your next order.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., $1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

D. & B.'s Pure Gold Sweet Corn

SWEET CORN

392. White Mexican

Did you ever eat any of the old Black Mexican sweet corn? Do you remember its marvelous sweetness and delicious flavor? Did you like its flavor but dislike its color? Well, in the **White Mexican** we have the Black Mexican in a white skin with larger ears and earlier.

Several years ago, an ear of Black Mexican corn was discovered which held a few kernels of white corn. These few kernels were carefully preserved and planted. The present **White Mexican** corn is the result of years of careful planting and selecting from these few kernels.

White Mexican grows about five feet high, and is very strong and vigorous. The stalks produce from one to three ears to the stalk, measuring from seven to nine inches in length, with twelve to fourteen rows of kernels. It is fully as early as the Early Cory, but produces larger and better-filled ears, and more of them.

We have sold this corn several years. In fact, we were the first to catalog it. We notice that nearly all seedsmen are now offering it either as White Mexican or under some other name.

Our seed is grown specially for us by the originator and is genuine. No one can have better.

We consider the **White Mexican** the best early white sweet corn in existence. If it were not about right, it would not be so fast supplanting the old standard sorts.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., $1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense..

White Mexican Sweet Corn

Hardy Northern Specialties FROM
GROWN AND SOLD DIRECT

CUCUMBER

453. The New Davis Perfect Cucumber

Davis' Perfect Cucumber

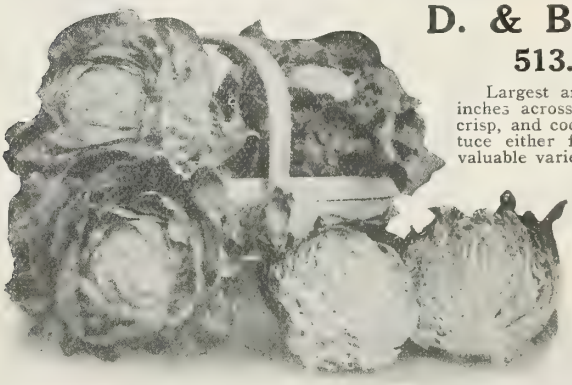
Mr. Davis has for years been forcing cucumbers under glass for the Chicago and Detroit markets, and it has been his ambition to produce a cucumber that would be as handsome in appearance and sell as well as grown in the ordinary way in the open ground. He has at last succeeded in perfecting a cucumber that beats anything we have ever seen; Davis Perfect is bound to become the most popular cucumber both for forcing under glass and growing outside, for the following reasons:

1. It has an ideal shape, and the handsomest color of all cucumbers.
2. It is a type of the most perfect size.
3. Eating qualities surpass anything ever tried.
4. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem end, and the seeds when it is in slicing condition are so small and tender that they are unnoticed.
5. It is enormously productive, in fact, beats anything we have ever tried.
6. It does not change its dark, rich color when grown outdoors; in fact, it resembles a hothouse cucumber so closely that dealers can not tell the difference, and are willing to pay as much for it as the hothouse production. Mr. Davis has tried every strain of new cucumber that has been introduced in the last few years; while a number of them have been very good, he is frank in saying that his cucumber beats anything he has ever tried, and other growers are of the same opinion.
7. It is as early as the earliest, being fully as early as White Spine.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

D. & B.'S NEW LETTUCE

513. D. & B.'s Ice Cream



D. & B.'s Ice Cream Lettuce

Largest and best lettuce. Heads have grown eight inches across and weighed one pound. Rich, buttery, crisp, and cool. Gardeners who want a large Head Lettuce either for forcing or outdoor work, find this a valuable variety. The leaves are light green and tender. To get the best results this sort should be grown early or very late, as it does best in cool weather. When forced under glass, should be grown a number of degrees cooler than other sorts. Grown largely in the Southern States for shipping North.

Shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance, and fine quality. Both in cold-frames early in the spring and in the open ground,—in spring, summer, and early fall months,—it has proved to be not only the *very earliest* and *surest heading* of all early lettuces we have ever grown, but also the *very finest quality* at all seasons. Thousands of satisfied planters are most enthusiastic in praise of it.

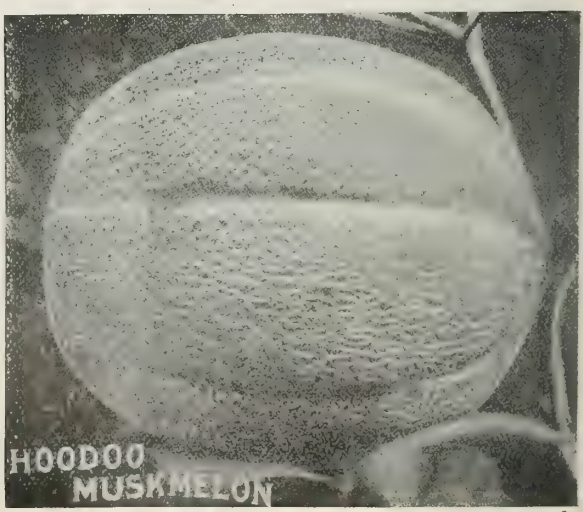
It is not only *earlier* than May King, Nansen, and other choice extra early varieties, but the heads are also *larger* in size and more tightly folded. The outer leaves are a light green, while all the inner leaves of the head are nicely blanched to a rich buttery-yellow tint. Stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

MUSKMELON

579. D. & B.'s Hoodoo

This new melon was bred and named by Mr. Paul Rose, the melon specialist, who claims it to be an ideal basket and crate melon. The melons are of medium size, round, heavily netted, flesh very thick, of rich orange color, handsome appearance and of the sweetest flavor. Average weight of melon, 1½ pounds. The seed cavity is small and



the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper; its vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper.

Quality. The flesh is of fine grain (not stringy) and of the sweetest flavor. **Hoodoo** melons from Michigan points bring the highest prices on the Chicago market, in competition with the whole United States.

Size and Shape. The size of **Hoodoo** is just right (about the same as Rocky Ford) so that it may be served cut in halves. In shape somewhat more round than the Rocky Ford Gem, a fine feature in packing for shipment.

Flesh and Color. The flesh is of deep orange color and extremely thick, there being only a small seed cavity.

As a Shipper. The netting is ideal, heavy and close; the melon solid and heavy and firm at the blossom end. It is absolutely without a superior in shipping to distant markets.

Prolific. A wonderfully prolific melon, which nearly always, even under unfavorable conditions, produces a fine quality melon quite early in the season. It also withstands blight much better than other varieties.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

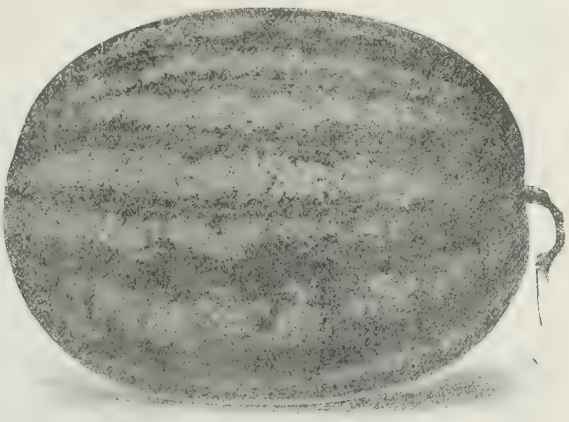
WATERMELON

582. D. & B.'s Iced Honey

The Largest Early Melon
The Sweetest Early Melon
The Best Yielding Early Melon

D. & B.'s Iced Honey Watermelon is the Earliest, Sweetest, Handsomest, Hardiest, and best yielding early melon grown. We know that these are pretty strong assertions, but we stand ready to back every word of them.

D. & B.'s Iced Honey answers the following description: Very nearly round, very large for an extra early melon, averaging about fifteen pounds. Very dark green, mottled with a lighter shade. It is unsurpassingly luscious, having a very rich honey-sweet flavor. The flesh is very dark red, absolutely stringless, good to the rind, no waste. Seeds are black. In fact, **D. & B.'s Iced Honey** is a melon that should be found in every garden, and the time is not far distant when it will be.



D. & B.'s Iced Honey Watermelon

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

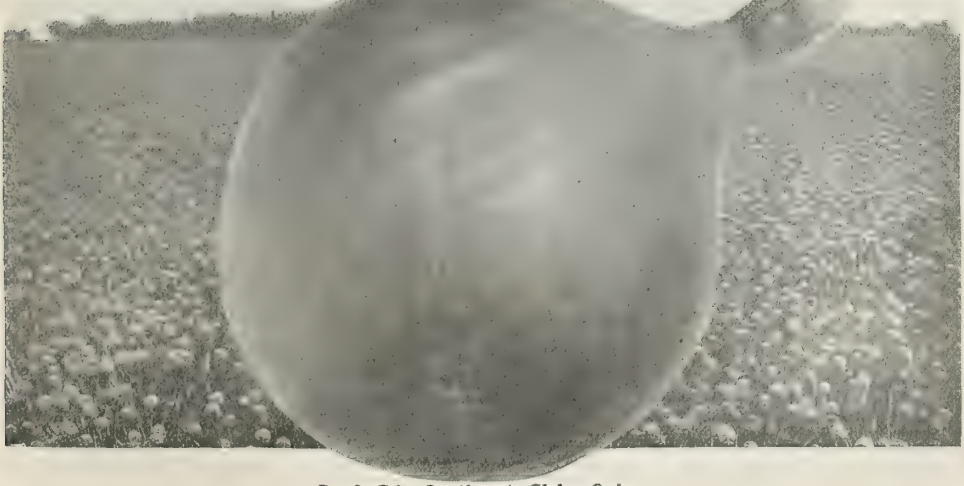
THE PERFECT ONION

D. & B.'s Southport Globe

633. D. & B.'s Southport White Globe The most beautiful onion grown, being of symmetrical globe shape with a smooth satin-white skin, forming a perfect silver ball. It grows to a large size, averaging 7½ to 9 inches in circumference, and is solid and heavy; the flesh is purest white, close and fine grained, mild, and of delicate flavor. It is a heavy cropper, yielding under good culture up to 900 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs, which ripen so uniformly and cure so thoroughly that the onions keep nearly as well as the Red and Yellow varieties. For the family garden, as well as for market, this is a valuable onion. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

636. D. & B.'s Southport Red Globe A handsome onion of immense size, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference, solid, heavy, and of perfect globe shape; the skin is of a glossy deep purplish-red color; flesh close-grained, sparkling white, cooking tender and mild. It is hardy, a splendid keeper, and a big yielder, averaging under good culture from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is absolutely unsurpassed, being grown by experts from bulbs critically selected for largest size, solidity, brilliant rich color and typical globe shape, with small necks, thus insuring thorough and regular ripening and curing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

639. D. & B.'s Southport Yellow Globe This is one of the most satisfactory and popular varieties raised, either for family use or for market. It is an enormous yielder, hardy and reliable, making, under good conditions, often up to 1,000 bushels per acre. The onions are models of perfection, growing uniformly deep and globular in shape, veritable globes of gold, and are extra large, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference; the color of the skin is an attractive light golden yellow; the flesh snow-white, firm, mild, and juicy. The small necks of this superior strain enable the onions to ripen down evenly, insuring unsurpassed keeping qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.



D. & B.'s Southport Globe Onion

POTATOES

2. May Queen

The Earliest of the Earlies

Our 1911 field experience with **May Queen** only strengthens our belief that it is the **earliest white potato grown.** We planted it in our trial grounds at the same time and under the same conditions as we did all other varieties, and it was ripe and the tops entirely dead fully a week ahead of all other varieties. In field culture it did the same.

While we do not claim that **May Queen** is a better table potato, we do claim that it is fully a week ahead of Early Petoskey and Early Bird. Under favorable conditions, **May Queen** is ready for the table in eight weeks and fully matured in ten weeks from planting. It yields well, producing in 1911 fully one-tenth of a bushel of marketable potatoes to the hill. On account of dry weather it did not do quite as well as in 1910.

While the tubers are not as large as some of the late sorts, they are large enough, just large enough to be nice for cooking, and there are very few small, unsalable ones. They grow close together in the hill, dig easy, and keep well in storage. They cook nicely, even when unripe, and they are well flavored.

May Queen Potato

While **May Queen** does not grow as large a top as the late varieties, it grows a good top for an early potato, strong and healthy, and not subject to blight. The blossom is light purple.

We believe **May Queen** will become a very valuable potato for the market gardener, the home garden, and for those who require a very early potato. If we did not believe this, we would not recommend it as highly as we do. We are offering it at our usual very reasonable prices, for the reason that we wish to get it thoroughly introduced as soon as possible. There is more profit to us in selling a large quantity of these potatoes at a reasonable price than there is in selling a few at a very high price. It is more satisfactory to our customers, too.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., $1.00; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

POTATOES

3. Early Petoskey

The Most Popular Potato of Today

This wonderful potato has now become so thoroughly distributed and is so well known that nothing we can say will help it any. We receive orders for it from all over the world. Its sale has become simply enormous. Had any one told us when we first introduced it, we would have thought that they were dreaming. We would not have thought it possible. We urge those who have not tried it out to do so this season without fail, for they are missing the best thing going in the early potato line. To them we can only repeat what we have said in our previous catalogs.

We have more reason to be proud of our **Early Petoskey** potato than of anything we have ever introduced. It has done more to advertise our good name and has brought us more words of praise than all of our other introductions combined. It has pleased beyond our greatest expectations. No potato introduced by any one in late years has met with anything like the favor that has been bestowed upon **Early Petoskey.** Many other new potatoes have been brought out, and while some of them have seemed to take well at first, none of them have had the staying qualities of this truly wonderful potato. It was well received from the very first, being better liked the better it was known, until it has become the standard first early variety, the demand now being greater than it has ever been. This demand has always been greater than the supply to such an extent that we have never been able to save enough for our own planting so as to increase the supply.

When we introduced **D. & B.'s Early Petoskey** in 1905, we made some pretty strong claims for it, every one of which has since been sustained. We now claim that it is not only the earliest potato in existence (May Queen excepted), but it is the best in quality and also takes its place at the head of the large croppers. Every season has proved it to be nearly or quite as big a yielder as any of the large-yielding late sorts. It also keeps just as well as any of the late sorts, being just as good for the table the following June as in October, providing it has been properly stored.

In shape the **Early Petoskey** is round, slightly flattened, with few and shallow eyes. It is pure white in color, the skin being smooth, glossy, and very thin. The flesh is pure white, solid as a nut, with no hollows or black streaks. It cooks up dry and mealy even when unripe, and does not fall apart. It has that rich, nutty flavor so much desired but so seldom found in a potato. It keeps as well as any of the late sorts, and does not sprout easily in storage.

When planted, it throws out strong, coarse sprouts, which are dark green, almost purple in color. The vines are very strong and healthy, entirely covering the ground when planted three feet apart each

Early Petoskey—The First Crop on New Land

way. We have never known them to show any signs of blight, and so far as we know they are entirely blight-proof. Its blossoms are light purple and are borne in great profusion.

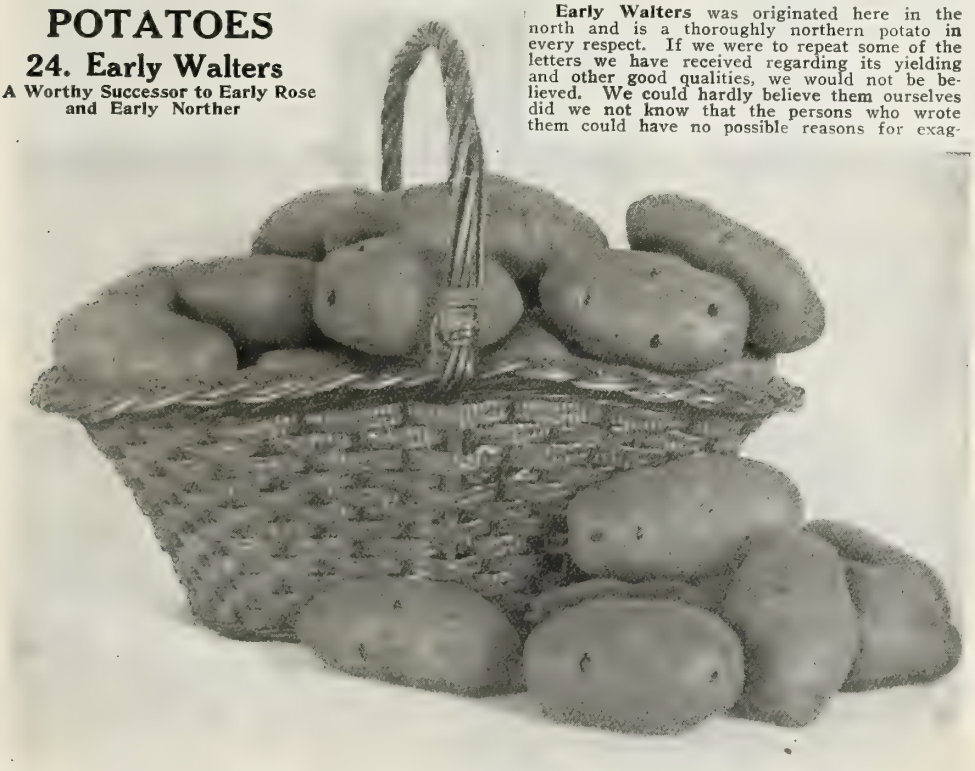
Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., $0.75; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; at purchaser's expense.

POTATOES

24. Early Walters

A Worthy Successor to Early Rose and Early Norther

Early Walters was originated here in the north and is a thoroughly northern potato in every respect. If we were to repeat some of the letters we have received regarding its yielding and other good qualities, we would not be believed. We could hardly believe them ourselves did we not know that the persons who wrote them could have no possible reasons for exag-



Early Walters

gerating. People are usually more inclined to try to make a seedsman think that his seeds are no good than to tell him that they are better than they really are.

Early Walters has come to stay, and will be with us long after most of the varieties now grown have entirely disappeared. It is the only potato introduced since the old Early Rose, the best and most popular of the old early varieties, that takes its place in the heart of the old potato grower. The **Early Walters** is an exact reproduction of Early Rose in every respect, so nearly, in fact, that it is impossible to tell one from the other. **Early Walters** is strictly a first early sort, coming in about five days after Noroton Beauty and Triumph, and at about the same time as Early Norther and Early Ohio.

The vine grows tall and broad, with good strong stalks and plenty of rather coarse and rather light-colored foliage. So far as we know it is blight-proof, but we would not guarantee it as being so, although we have never seen a plant that was affected by that disease.

The tubers resemble the old Early Rose more closely than any other variety we know of. They are very smooth, with shallow eyes; rather long, with oval cross-section. Color, light red or amber. The flesh is very white, and does not easily cook to pieces. Eating qualities excellent. Keeping qualities as good as any of the late sorts. In yield it stands nearly at the head of the Extra Early sorts.

We consider **Early Walters** a very valuable acquisition, and do not hesitate to recommend it to those who are looking for a really good early potato.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., $1.00; by mail, postpaid.
Pk., 75 cts.; bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

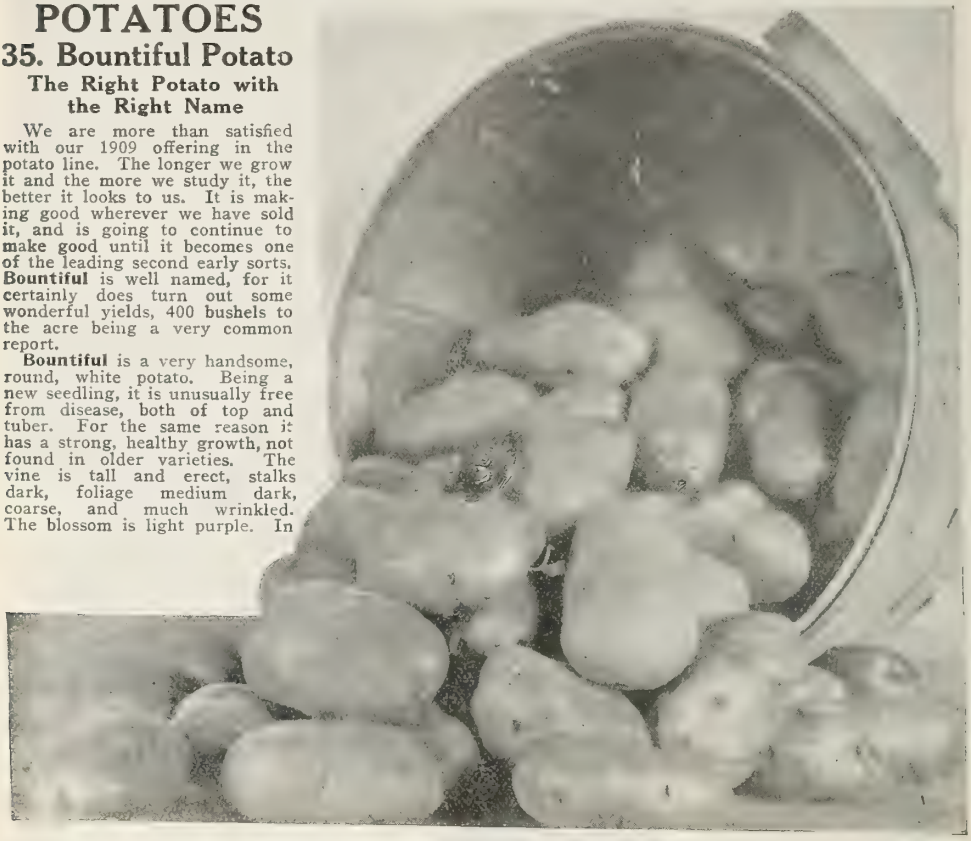
POTATOES

35. Bountiful Potato

The Right Potato with the Right Name

We are more than satisfied with our 1909 offering in the potato line. The longer we grow it and the more we study it, the better it looks to us. It is making good wherever we have sold it, and is going to continue to make good until it becomes one of the leading second early sorts. **Bountiful** is well named, for it certainly does turn out some wonderful yields, 400 bushels to the acre being a very common report.

Bountiful is a very handsome, round, white potato. Being a new seedling, it is unusually free from disease, both of top and tuber. For the same reason it has a strong, healthy growth, not found in older varieties. The vine is tall and erect, stalks dark, foliage medium dark, coarse, and much wrinkled. The blossom is light purple. In



Bountiful

field culture during the past season it has outyielded nearly every other variety we grow. Its greatest merit is in its superb flavor, in which respect it is unapproachable.

As a second early and main crop variety we have very seldom seen an equal to **Bountiful.** We think much more of it than we did a year ago. We have had one more year in which to study it, and have discovered no faults, but have found much more good than we had even hoped for. We are all the more decided in our opinion expressed last season, that **Bountiful** is a sure winner and a good potato to tie to.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., $1.00; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

POTATOES

Late Petoskey

57. Late Petoskey

Absolutely the Best All-Round Late Potato

We can say very little about this wonderful potato that we have not said in previous catalogs, the most of which we repeat below. We have grown **Late Petoskey** one more year and are all the more willing to stand by what we have said in its favor. This season's testing has proved that it is absolutely blight-proof. Potatoes all over the country blighted very badly the last season, but we have not had a single report where **Late Petoskey** was blighted. We have had them right in the same field with other varieties that were ruined with blight, but **Late Petoskey** was not touched. One field in particular had ten rows of **Late Petoskey** through the center with other varieties on each side. The other varieties were both badly blighted, but the **Late Petoskey** was not at all affected. Leaving all its other good qualities out of consideration, this one unusual characteristic makes **Late Petoskey** the most valuable potato introduced in recent years.

In our 1908 tests, **Late Petoskey** outyielded all other varieties by about 10 per cent. It was planted at the same time on the same kind of soil, and

given exactly the same care as all the other varieties we catalog, and many varieties not catalogued, and easily beat them all out.

The **Late Petoskey** has the general shape of Rural No. 2, except that it is a little thicker through, and the eyes are not as deep. It has, however, an entirely different and better skin. Those who have grown the Rural No. 2 know how tender the skin is and how it peels up in handling even after it is thoroughly matured, unless it is allowed to lay a week or ten days and cure out. This trouble is entirely overcome in **Late Petoskey.**

While the skin is pure white like the Rural No. 2, it is thicker and tougher and beautifully netted, and will stand rough handling without marring, even when unripe.

The **Late Petoskey** grows a very rank, vigorous top, which stands erect but well spread out. The sprouts and stalks are very dark purplish green, the blossoms light purple. The foliage is plentiful and a dark, rich green color.

It ripens ten days or two weeks ahead of the Rural, and is much more desirable to grow on that account, for it may be planted that much later in the spring with just as much certainty of its maturing. The tubers grow large, well together in the hill, of even size, and no matter how large they are, they are never hollow.

Most of the late sorts must be allowed to lay in the bin or pit some two or three weeks, and others three months, to "cure out," before they are fit for table use. It is entirely different with the **Late Petoskey.** This potato is ready for the table the minute it comes out of the ground, and even if unripe, will cook dry. It is also far ahead of the other late sorts as to quality and flavor, being all that could be desired by the most particular, in that respect.

In our opinion,—and our judgment ought to be good on the potato question,—the **Late Petoskey** is certainly the best all-round general crop late potato that has come out in many years. It is certain to come to the front and become the standard shipping sort. Its beautiful skin, fine general appearance, immunity from scab and blight, and its great yielding qualities are certain to cause it to supplant the other late sorts with the grower and shipper. These good qualities, combined with its fine cooking and table qualities, are certain to win it a place in the consumer's heart. Every potato planter should be certain to test out this new potato wonder the coming season so as to satisfy himself as to what it will do in his locality.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by express at purchaser's expense.

AURORA, ILL.

Please find enclosed money-order for one barrel of your Early Petoskey Potatoes, which I beg you to ship when you think the weather will permit so that they will not freeze. I will say that I never was so well pleased in the world as I was with the barrel of the Late Petoskey that I sent for two years ago. From one barrel of your seed I got back thirty-four bushels. They are certainly a great potato. I hope that I will receive as nice a barrel of seed of your Early Petoskey. Please send another order blank and envelope.

MORRIS WRIGHT.

WEST NEWBERRY, MASS.

Last spring I received from you one Late Petoskey potato, medium size. I cut it, one eye to a piece, and planted about 15 inches apart, May 1st, and had five hills. They came up strong and vigorous and grew finely. I dug them September 20th, and had 24 lbs. of as nice looking potatoes, all good size, as I ever saw. One small one I cooked to try, and it was very white and dry and of excellent flavor. I think you have a prize in the Rural Russet. At the same rate of yield 12½ hills would make a bushel of sixty pounds, which in Massachusetts is something unusual.

JAS. A. DODGE.

POTATOES

Our 1910, *Big Four,* Introduction

Introduced by us in 1910, our **Big Four** potatoes have proven to be more than satisfactory. The demand for them has been very large, much larger than is usual for a new introduction, and it is steadily on the increase.

Our **Big Four** was selected from over fifty new varieties, tested out by us previous to 1910, and we have never had cause to regret having selected the ones we did. All four varieties were originated by Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England, the world's greatest seedsmen and potato breeders.

To those who have not tried the **Big Four,** we urge the advisability of doing so this season, without fail. While we do not expect that all four will prove entirely satisfactory to every one, in every locality, some one of the four is almost certain to be just suited to your soil and climate, and just what you have been looking for.

If you should try out any one or all of our **Big Four,** write and let us know what success you have. We want to know what they do. It is in this way that we learn what our seeds do in different localities, and what is best to recommend to our customers.

Big Four No. 1

10. NINETY FOLD

First Early

Ninety-Fold

For an extra early variety, **Ninety-Fold** outyields nearly all the potatoes we have ever tested. We have now grown it long enough to test it very thoroughly, and find it as early as many of the small southern sorts, when planted under the same conditions. It far excels the most of them in the size of the tubers and yield, being fully up to the main crop late sorts in these respects.

Ninety-Fold produces a very handsome tuber, oblong in shape, about five inches in length, rather chunky, pure white in color. It has very few eyes and those are very shallow. For cooking, **Ninety-Fold** can not be excelled, and for eating it is far above the average, being about as fine a table variety as we have ever tested. We are confident that when the good qualities of **Ninety-Fold** are fully known it will become very popular as well as a very profitable variety for the market.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., $1.00; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Hardy Northern Specialties FROM
GROWN AND SOLD DIRECT

Big Four No. 2
40. SATISFACTION

Medium Late. Main Crop

Satisfaction

There is something about the potatoes we get from the seed growers in England that places them in a class above those originated in this country. They seem to show their high breeding, are better colored, smoother, and more perfect in every respect. Sutton's Satisfaction is no exception to this rule. It certainly is a very handsome potato, one of the handsomest we have ever seen. It is round, flattened, very regular. Eyes are small and very shallow. Skin is pure white and as smooth as silk. The stalk grows strong and very erect, with a great abundance of dark, rich green foliage. In fact, it grows so strong and fast as to be almost free from the attacks of blight.

Satisfaction yields enormously, the tubers being a medium size, just right for the table with practically no small ones. It cooks perfectly and has a rich nutty flavor peculiar to itself. Its fine appearance will sell it where there is any sale for potatoes at all. We have confidence enough in its future to warrant us in continuing to plant heavily of it and to most heartily recommend it to our customers.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., $1.00; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., $.75; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Big Four No. 3
53. MAGNUM BONUM

Late. Main Crop. The Great English Blight-Proof Potato

In **Magnum Bonum** we have a potato that is supposed to be blight-proof. For this reason it has been the main crop sort in England for a good many years. We can say that we have now grown this potato for six years without seeing a single top that was at all diseased, although we have grown it in the same fields and under exactly the same conditions with other varieties that were badly damaged with blight. We attribute this peculiar disease-resisting quality to the fact that **Magnum Bonum** is a very rank, healthy growing potato. The top is very large and flat. The stalks are very large and strong, bearing an unusual amount of dark, rich green, healthy foliage. It grows so fast and strong that disease does not seem to have an opportunity to get started on it.

Magnum Bonum

Magnum Bonum is quite late in maturing, but will ripen before freezing weather, if planted before June 15, in any of the potato-growing localities. The tubers are rather long, blunt, with round cross-secton. The skin is pure white, thick, well netted, and will stand a lot of rough usage. It yields immensely, as well as any potato we know of. On account of its good qualities which particularly fit it for that purpose, **Magnum Bonum** will always be a great favorite for shipping. It is an ideal table potato, late in the season when other varieties are gone. It keeps well in storage, cooks easily, and does not fall apart, is dry and mealy, and has a very good flavor.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., $1.00; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., $.75; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Big Four No. 4
65. SUPERLATIVE

Late. Main Crop. The Handsomest Potato

Sutton's Superlative is, without exception, the handsomest potato we have ever seen. It is a round potato, flattened, with pure, pearly white, transparent skin. Eyes are very shallow. In fact, there are

Superlative

hardly any. It is the smoothest potato we have ever seen. On this account it is a very economical potato to use, for it does not waste in paring. The top is rather large, flat, and broad, with a lot of rather small dark green foliage. The stalk is large, strong, and dark colored. The bloom is purple.

The skin, although thin, is of good texture, so that it will stand rough handling. It is quite a late variety, the tops often remaining green until frozen. The tubers seem to mature ahead of the tops, and will always ripen even if the tops do freeze down.

We have now grown **Superlative** for six seasons, and have found it to be all that the originators claim. It has never blighted with us, and has always made a good yield **even** under unfavorable conditions when other sorts failed entirely. We are more than pleased with the way it is behaving in this country, and heartily recommend it to our patrons.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., $1.00; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 bbl., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

BIG FOUR COLLECTIONS

4000. 1 lb. each **Big Four** (4 lbs.) by mail, postpaid $1.50
4001. 1 pk. each **Big Four** (4 pks.) by freight or express $3.00
4002. 1 bbl. 50 lbs. each **Big Four** by freight or express.....$4.50

PEA

177. D. & B.'s Black English Field Pea

The Best Stock Pea in Existence

This grand stock pea was first offered by us in 1905, and has steadily gained in popularity ever since. Each succeeding year we have laid in a heavier stock, and each season has seen our supply entirely exhausted long before the season closed. For this reason we have found it impossible to accumulate seed enough for our own sowing, to produce a sufficient supply for our trade. This year our supply is more limited than ever, but we will fill orders as long as it lasts.

The original seed of this new variety was brought from England in an emigrant's pocket some years ago, and from this small beginning have at last succeeded in growing enough to warrant our offering it to our customers. Its yielding qualities are phenomenal, being far ahead of anything in the pea line that we know of, 75 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. The vines are strong and healthy, growing to a height of four feet, being loaded from top to bottom with well-filled pods about three inches long. In color the dry peas are a light brown, spotted with black and dark purple. In shape they are round, slightly wrinkled and flattened at the ends from being crowded so tightly in the pods. At first the color would seem to be an objection, but it is not, for this variety is grown for stock food, and the color could not possibly be an objection.

Price, by freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., $1.00, bu., $2.75.

SOLON, OHIO.

In 1909 Mr. Sheets bought one bushel of your Late Petoskey potatoes; that year he raised a nice bunch of them, and this year (1910) he has 112 bushels of as fine potatoes as any one could wish for.

MRS. W. E. SHEETS.

JEFFERSON, ORE.

Your Late Petoskey potato yielded fine for me and won much comment at the Oregon State Fair. L. D. WESTFALL.

TACOMA, WASH.

The seed I bought of you last spring produced me most excellent results. From the one barrel of Late Petoskey potatoes I raised 6,700 lbs. with only 300 lbs. of unmarketable size.

DR. M. F. VAN BUREN.

KINTLAND, IND.

The barrel of Late Petoskey potatoes I bought of you last spring did fine. I got about 70 bushels from them. W. H. BOYLE.

ROCKFIELD, IND.

Your Bountiful potato has no equal, I know from experience. I planted one half peck last spring and dug several bushels of large, round, smooth, white potatoes this fall. They are a fine cooker, very mealy, and cook up very quickly. This potato can not be praised too highly.

MRS. TENNIE JOHN.

D. & B.'s BLACK ENGLISH FIELD PEA.

RADISH

730. D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip

The Best All-Round Radish in the Market. Unequaled for the Home or Market Garden

D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip Radish.

This is a new early turnip-shaped radish, double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type, and equally suitable for forcing or early planting out of doors. It is a rapid growing sort, developing roots of a beautiful deep crimson color, which vary in shape from round to almost oval, and often measure from 6 to 7 inches in circumference. The flesh is the purest white, mild in flavor, firm and crisp, and entirely free from the hollow or pithy center. Good for market gardeners, for forcing or open ground culture.

It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid, and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup, and you will have a good idea of it. Another amazing feature about this radish is the length of time it remains in condition for use. It is a fact that it never seems to get tough and "pithy" like all other radishes, but it is crisp and tender from the time it is large enough to use until long after it attains full growth.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

SQUASH

838. Gregory's Delicious Squash

By Universal Assent the Best Squash Ever Introduced

"For solidity, smallness of seed cavity, fineness of texture, sweetness and flavor it is certainly one of the best if not the very best among squashes." There is no squash that equals it in quality. "I never ate so fine a squash."—Massachusetts Agricultural College. "The small half-grown specimens were better than most others of mature growth." "Am using now (April 15) the last Delicious. It is truly named Delicious." "It sells for a cent more a pound than any other variety in our market." "We think that in fineness of grain and delicacy of flavor it surpasses the Hubbard when in its best estate." "Your new squash makes the best table dish of any variety of this vegetable I ever tasted."

The above are some of the remarks made by those who have used our **Delicious Squash.**

In size it resembles the Hubbard. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every variety. The color is a dark orange. For table use no other variety compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness, and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a fall and winter squash. Though at any time excellent, it does not acquire its best quality until winter. The soil and climatic conditions of Michigan are better adapted for the proper maturing of squash seed than any other section, and as we have taken special care in selecting and improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known. It matures earlier, keeps better and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large, pear-shaped fruit. The shell is hard, strong and dark green in color. About the same color as the Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

PRESTON, MINN.

Last spring I purchased all my seeds of you, and must say that they all grew and did exceedingly well. Among them was one-half peck of Bountiful potatoes. They yielded better than any other potato we had. Were of a good size and quality. And any one wishing something very good will do no better than to give them a trial.

PETER H. LEVEY.

Darling & Beahan

PETOSKEY MICHIGAN

HILLCREST SEED FARM

THE EARLIEST AND BEST RED TOMATO

859. Chalk's Early Jewel

Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato.

The largest, smoothest, and finest flavored, extra early red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; are very solid and deep through, being almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

It is our opinion, as well as that of experts who "ought to know," that should a planter have to be confined to but one tomato, that variety **ought to be Chalk's Jewel,**—because of its characteristic of producing fine, large, solid, bright-red fruits **early** and **continuously** throughout the season.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

BELLAIRE, MICH.

I wish to tell you how nicely your tomato seeds have come up. I put them in, in seventy places, and I think every one came but two, and maybe they will come a little later. I have sent for a few more seeds, I am so well pleased. J. R. KAUFFMAN.

LOGAN, OHIO.

I sent you an order last year and can say that everything was as advertised, and I think they can't be beat. Your cabbage was such a good keeper that I thought I could not plant any other kind. G. NICHOLS.

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

I purchased a car of Southport Red onions over at Wawaka, which were very nice, and I made inquiry where the seeds came from, and they gave me your address. As I grow about 50 acres and buy several hundred carloads, am interested in the seed trade. I. A. PATCHIN.

WAWAKA, IND.

It gives me pleasure to report the results of my onion crop grown from your seed. I planted five pounds of your seed and got 800 bushels of fine onions. The man that bought them said that they were the finest shape and color of any he had seen this season, and he had bought a great many carloads. This seed came far ahead of some $2.50 per pound seed planted by onion raisers in our vicinity, and bought from some popular seed companies. Many people have made inquiries where my seed came from, and I always recommend your firm as the place to send for pure and honest stock at honest prices. J. B. SWANK.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

I have been using your seeds for the past four years and find them reliable and thoroughly as represented. Your Early Petoskey potatoes are the best early I know of, being much superior to Early Ohio in yield, quantity, earliness, and freedom from disease. Your Late Petoskey is much superior to Carman No. 3 or Rural New Yorker. Your Ameer, Dwarf Telephone, and Petoskey peas are also at the top of their respective classes. Your seed proves that it is Northern Grown, not only in name, but in fact, by its uniform vigor. F. N. STACY.

GLENWOOD, UTAH.

I sent to you for 100 lbs. of Early Petoskey potatoes; they came late in May. I planted them and was surprised at the results, as I harvested over sixty bushels. They are the finest early potato I have ever tried. I also have your Early Bird, which is a fine potato but not near as good a yielder. I have sold the Early Petoskey for seed to my neighbors until I haven't enough seed for planting. I would also like to try your Late Petoskey. WILLIAM SORENSON.

FINDLAY, OHIO.

I have harvested my Early Petoskey potatoes, and they are the finest grown for miles around. Before disposing of them I would like to know if you have a good supply for next year's planting and what the price will be. Please quote the price for ten or more bushels as well as by the barrel. J. Q. CODDING.

JEFFERSONVILLE, N. Y.

I tried some of your potatoes last year (Early Petoskey) and took first prize. They were the finest potatoes I ever saw. VICTOR F. HOFER.

BALTIC, OHIO.

I sent to you for a pound of your Early Bird potatoes, planted them, and raised nearly one bushel of fine potatoes. I cooked one meal and found them No. 1. From that one pound of potatoes the second year we raised 23 bushels. J. D. TROYER.

DARLING & BEAHAN'S HARDY NORTHERN SEED POTATOES

Buy Your Potatoes in the North and Double Your Yield and Profits

We are undoubtedly the largest growers of seed potatoes in this country. We grow and market many thousands of bushels every year. These potatoes are strictly Northern Grown and for this reason are very superior for seed purposes. Not only will they start quicker than potatoes grown farther south, but they will keep right on growing making a much more vigorous growth and will mature from two weeks to a month earlier and yield double the amount of marketable tubers far superior in appearance and quality.

Of course it costs a little more to plant our potatoes than it does your home grown run out seed, but it is money well invested, when at an additional cost of from five to ten dollars per acre, you can increase your profits from $25 to $50. The land and labor costs just the same. There is no extra expense except that paid for the seed. There is no question about Northern Grown Potatoes being best to plant, but we are sorry to say that many planters have become prejudiced against them, having bought what they supposed were Northern Grown Potatoes, but which really had not been grown in the north. Of course results were not at all satisfactory. You run no risk of not receiving True Northern Grown Potatoes when you buy of us for we are located as far north as potatoes can be properly matured and we would not be very likely to buy our potatoes farther south and ship them up here, when we are right in the center of the best potato growing district in the world.

We sell many car loads of Northern Grown Potatoes to seedmen every season. When you buy of them you may receive our potatoes, and you may not. At any rate you will be obliged to pay them more for we sell to you just as low as we do to them. If you will compare prices you can convince yourself that we are telling the truth.

When you buy potatoes of us you are not only making sure of having True Northern Grown Seed but you secure them at lower prices than you will seed of uncertain quality elsewhere.

CUTTING AND PLANTING

Believing as we do in large seed, we plant only the most perfect tubers of medium size. These we cut in two equal parts and plant one part in a hill. We claim that the large piece has more substance than a small one and will give the young plant a better start in life. This is especially true in dry weather, when the dry hot soil soon absorbs the moisture in the small piece and leaves nothing to support the young plant which always remains weak and spindling.

The distance apart at which seed should be planted is of great importance and should be determined from the nature of the potato to be planted. If planted too close, the tubers will not have room to grow and so will be small. If planted too far apart, valuable land not only will be wasted, but the ground will dry out on account of not being shaded by the tops. A good rule to go by is to plant the potatoes far enough apart to give the tops room to spread so that when they are fully developed they will just nicely cover the ground. The early varieties usually have small tops and will not need as much space as the late, strong-growing sort.

In Northern Michigan we plant our potatoes so as to be able to cultivate them both ways. This is a little the most expensive way of planting, but we think we more than make up for this extra expense in the saving we make on hand hoeing. Potatoes planted in this way stand dry weather better and yield better on account of having the soil more thoroughly worked.

For a general crop of the large-vine sorts we make our hills three feet apart each way, which we have decided brings the best results. For the smaller varieties this distance may be reduced to thirty-six by twenty-eight inches. When planting in rows to cultivate one way, the rows should be from thirty to thirty-six inches apart and the seed should be dropped from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in the rows.

The depth for planting potatoes depends on the soil on which they are planted. If it is high and light so that it is liable to dry out, deep planting is advisable followed by level cultivation, but if the soil is inclined to be wet, shallow planting is very necessary. In the latter case use a wing shovel for the last cultivation so as to grow the tubers above the natural level of the ground and allow the water to settle away between the rows.

SOIL

The potato has a great advantage over nearly all other crops grown by the farmer for the reason that it can be grown with fair success on nearly all kinds of soil, in all climates, and under nearly all conditions. This is the reason why it is so universally grown.

For the most profitable cultivation of this crop, three conditions are necessary; namely, an open location, well drained land, and a soil of deep loamy nature suitable for deep cultivation. A fertile sandy loam is considered a good potato soil, but grand good crops are often grown on heavy clay soil or muck. But after all is said, the fact still remains, that a deep, rich, mellow loam is an ideal soil for potatoes and will average the largest yields of the best quality. A good clover sod plowed in August and harrowed at intervals until planting time, is considered by our best potato growers as better than stubble or land that has previously grown a cultivated crop.

We get our best potatoes from new land on which there never has been a crop grown. Potatoes grown on this kind of land always do well, never blight, and are never scabby. Unfortunately, farmers, as a general thing, are not as favorably located as we are in this respect.

CULTIVATION

Immediately after the potatoes are planted, the ground should be gone over with a smoothing harrow, which operation should be repeated at least once a week, either with smoothing harrow or weeder, until the tops are at least four inches above the ground. This keeps the small weeds down until the potatoes are large enough to cultivate. Potatoes treated in this way are never weedy and very seldom need any hand hoeing. After this, keep the cultivator going until the tops are large enough to interfere. You can not cultivate potatoes too much, as long as the young tubers are not disturbed. Do not cultivate deep; it is not only unnecessary, but injurious to the growth of the plants.

POTATO BLIGHT

This dread disease has become a very serious problem to the potato grower. It is never absent from the potato field, although it shows up worse in some localities than others, and is more apt to show during a damp season than during a dry one.

Although a great deal of experimenting has been done, no sure remedy has been discovered, so we are left to evade it the best we can. The chief means of evading it is in the selection of the seed we plant. Like always produces like, and a weak, run-out potato always produces a weak, sickly plant. The weak is always the first to succumb to disease, in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom.

Our main hope, then, is in the strong vigorous stock and in strong young seedlings that are being continually introduced, some of which are almost, if not entirely, blight proof. Vigorous healthy growth, being the main defense against this plague, it stands to reason that potatoes grown from our **Hardy Northern Seed** would be far less liable to attaeks from it than would those grown from weak, slow-growing, run-out stock.

Very seldom do we see a field of potatoes in the north that is at all affected with blight, and blight in a field planted with **D. & B.'s True Northern Grown Potatoes** is almost an unheard-of occurrence. The plants do not have the disease in their blood, in the first place, and grow so strong and fast that the disease has no effect on them.

SEND YOUR POTATO ORDERS EARLY

All orders are booked in the order in which they are received, and will be filled in the same order. If we should run out of some variety, the one ordering late will be the one who will be disappointed. All potato orders will be shipped as early as we think it safe to ship unless we are instructed to the contrary. If we are allowed to use our own judgment as to safe time to ship, we will guarantee arrival safe from freezing. Otherwise potatoes will be shipped at purchaser's risk.

Kindly mention in order if you wish shipment made by freight or express. It is also well to remember that it costs no more to send a barrel of potatoes by freight than it does to send a peck. Many persons will order a peck of potatoes sent by freight, thinking that they cannot afford to pay freight charges on a whole barrel, when the facts are, the freight would have been no more on a full barrel than he was obliged to pay on the one peck. The railroads have what they call a minimum rate. No package will be carried for less than this minimum amount, let it be ever so small. This is a good thing to remember, for if you do not need a whole barrel of potatoes, you can have it filled with some

other kinds of seed, or get a neighbor to go in with you and buy a full barrel of potatoes. In either case, the freight will be no more for the full barrel than you would have been obliged to pay on the smaller amount of potatoes.

In arranging the following descriptions, we have endeavored to arrange them in the same order as the potatoes will ripen,—the earliest potato being named first and the others following in their regular order.

"Bugging" Potatoes, four weeks from planting

A Barrel of Potatoes Consists of 165 Pounds of Potatoes, or two and three-fourths bushels, packed in new barrels of our own make. Barrels are best to ship in as the potatoes will not get so badly bruised in transit. Should any one care to have potatoes shipped in sacks, we will allow a reduction of 15 cents per barrel from catalog prices, which is just about the difference between cost of barrels and sacks.

We Pay Charges on Pounds Only. Larger amounts are sent at purchaser's expense unless money is sent with which to pay charges.

Order by Number. It is not necessary to give the name of the variety; if you give the number correctly, we will know what you want.

Special Wholesale List of Potatoes intended for market gardeners and others who purchase in large quantities will be found on page 86.

2. May Queen

Introduced by us in 1911. We believe this to be the earliest potato in existence. We have excellent reports from the few sold last season. It will not cost much to try it in a small way. It may be just suited to your soil and climate and just what you have been looking for. Full description and prices on page 8.

3. Early Petoskey

The Best Early Potato in Cultivation. We defy Any One to Show a Better One. From the very first the demand for this grand early potato has been greater than the supply. We have never been able to save enough for our own planting to produce enough to fill our orders. This shows, better than anything we can say, what the people who have bought it and planted it, think of it. We could not ask for a better recommendation. Full description on pages 8 and 9.

6. Early Bird

Second Only to Early Petoskey. While we consider Early Bird second to Early Petoskey in hardiness, quality, and yield, others may think differently. This depends somewhat on soil and climate and the kind of potato a person prefers. While Early Bird is just as early as Early Petoskey, it is entirely different in manner of growth and shape. With us it does not yield quite as heavily as the Early Petoskey, but we are informed that in some other localities it yields better. The only way to decide which potato is best suited to your taste and needs, is to try out both varieties and stick to the one that suits best. To those who want to know what others think about Early Bird we will say that the demand has increased very fast from the very first, so that we have never had enough to fill all our orders, and have been obliged to disappoint some of our patrons who order late in the season. **Order early.**

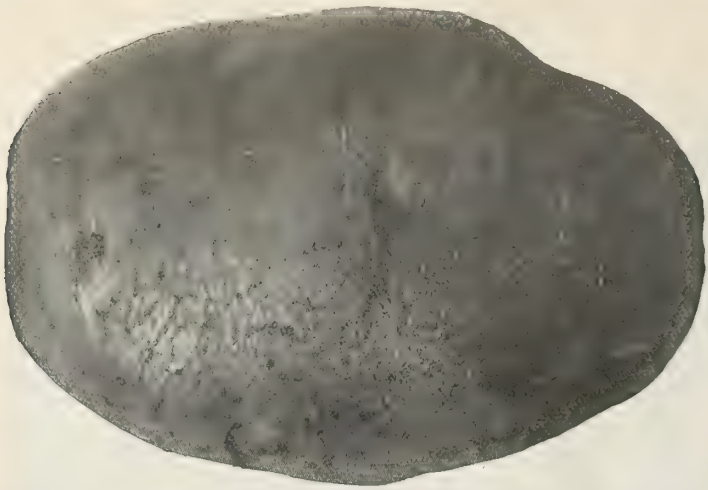
Early Bird

Early Bird is rather long, rather blunt at the ends, with nearly round cross-section. The skin is creamy white, flesh pure pearly white. The vine makes a very strong, healthy growth, is very hardy and free from blight, inclined to be flat, with rather light-colored foliage. The tubers grow to a good size, very few small ones, very smooth, regular shaped and never any prongs. They cook to perfection, and are potato perfection as to eating quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 to 5 bbls., $4.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

10. Ninety Fold **One of Our 1909 Introductions. A Fine Potato Rightly Named.** We have received nothing but good words from those who have planted this potato the last two seasons. The demand is increasing to such an extent we are positive that it will become very popular. We advise getting a start early, when the potatoes you raise can be sold at a big price for planting. Full description and prices on page 11.

12. Early Michigan **Equalled by Few, Excelled by None.** Of all the old standard early potatoes, Early Michigan in our opinion, is the best for the home, early cooking, and general winter use. It is not only very early, but it grows very strong and vigorous, yields prodigiously, exceeding in these respects many of the new late varieties. It is a very handsome potato, of very uniform size and shape. It is rather long with blunt ends and round cross-section. It is very white both outside and in, with a very thin smooth skin. Eyes are plenty but shallow, and do not cause waste in preparing for cooking. It never has been excelled for early or winter use, at all seasons cooking out dry and mealy, as white as flour, with a delicious flavor that is always sought but is seldom found in a potato. It seldom fails to yield well, having been first in this respect among eighty-four early varieties recently tested by the Michigan Agricultural College.



Early Michigan

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

15. Early Harvest Similar to Early Michigan except that we find it a very few days later, with a creamy instead of a pure white skin. The flesh is pearly white, cooking to perfection, and of excellent flavor. As a usual thing it yields a little better than the Early Michigan and is not quite so apt to blight. Our stock of Early Harvest is genuine, having originally been procured from the introducer.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

18. Early Norther **A Worthy Successor to the Old Early Rose.** The Early Norther is a seedling from the Early Rose, in its time a very popular potato. Many old growers still swear by it, claiming that it never has been equalled. In the Early Norther we have a potato that in color, shape, and general characteristics is almost an exact duplicate of its parent. In fact, it so closely resembles the Early Rose as to make it almost an impossibility for any but an expert to tell them apart. Being a new seedling, the Early Norther is a little stronger, grows more perfect, and yields better. It is possibly a little darker in color, but that depends somewhat on the soil in which

Early Norther

it is grown. The Early Norther is red in color, shading down darker at the seed end. The skin is very thin, the flesh pure white, occasionally streaked with red at seed end. It cooks up dry and has a fine flavor. It is very early. Early Norther is very popular in the south, where a colored potato seems to be preferred. Even here in the north many of our market gardeners are discarding the early white potatoes and have gone back to the Early Norther, considering it superior for early market.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

21. Early Rose **The Old Standby.** The Early Rose is an old and popular variety, too well known to need fully describing at this time. Some years ago we succeeded in securing some very choice seed of this variety, which by great care we have worked up until it fully equals in every respect the old stock. For any believer in the superiority of the Old Early Rose this is an unusual opportunity to secure seed of that variety of a superior quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

24. Early Walters **Introduced by us in 1909. A Hard to Beat, First Early Red Potato.** Our sale of Early Walters the past two seasons, has been far beyond our expectations, despite the fact that eating potatoes have been so plenty as to be nearly worthless. This goes to show that some people will plant only the best, regardless of price. Full description and prices will be found on page 9.

Early Ohio

27. Early Ohio

Without doubt the Most Popular Early Potato. There are more Early Ohio potatoes grown and sold for planting than there are of any three other varieties combined. This is on account of its being older and better known than some of the new varieties. But it is an excellent variety just the same, one that is seldom beaten for earliness, hardiness, sure yielding and fine eating qualities. Planted early or late, it seldom fails to yield bountifully, and is always of the very best quality for the table.

We have both the much-advertised Red River Valley, and our own Northern Grown stock, both the same price. For our own use we much prefer our own Northern Grown stock, and we have noticed that it usually proves more satisfactory to our patrons. If you need new Early Ohio seed potatoes this season, have the best there is. This stock of ours can not be beaten. We defy any one to produce better. We have spent years in growing and selecting it, until it is absolutely perfect. It will produce more and better potatoes than any other strain of Early Ohio we know of.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.75 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

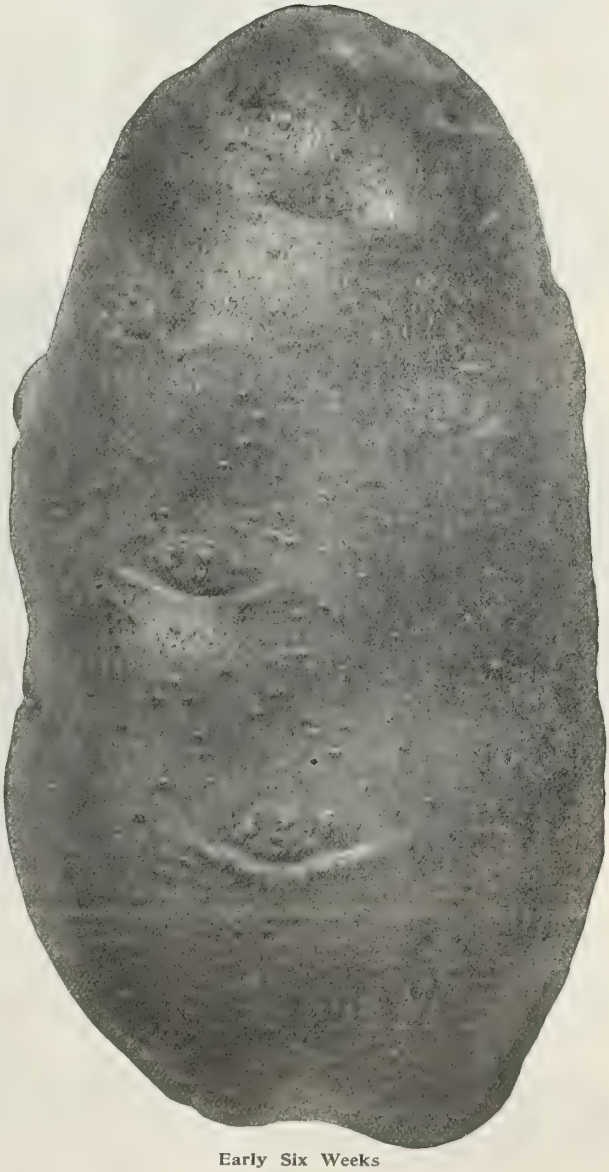
30. Early Six Weeks

Very Early, Very Prolific, Best Quality

A seedling from Early Ohio, that resembles the parent potato very closely. On account of Early Six Weeks being a new seedling, it is, without doubt, a little earlier, hardier, and more productive than the old stock. For this reason it is the most profitable to grow.

The Early Six Weeks grows medium to large, smooth, oblong to long, round cross-section, with eyes even with the surface. The skin is light pink in color, very thin, with small "prick marks" common to the Ohio class. The flesh is pure white, very solid, cooks dry at all times, and has an excellent flavor. It grows close together in the hill and quite near to the surface.

While Early Six Weeks is very early, in fact as early as any of the red varieties except Bliss' Triumph, we do not claim that it will fully mature in six weeks from planting, but it will, under favorable conditions, produce potatoes large enough to use in six weeks, and will fully mature in from ten to twelve weeks. It keeps well and does not sprout early. It very seldom scabs badly, and is unusually free from blight. Taking everything into consideration, we consider Early Six Weeks the most valuable of the early red



Early Six Weeks

potatoes. We can furnish Northern Michigan Grown or Red River Valley Grown at the same price.
Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.75 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Early Acme

33. Acme **Another Ohio Seedling.** In shape, color, and markings the Acme is an exact counterpart of the Early Ohio and Early Six Weeks. It is earlier than the Early Ohio, much stronger and ranker growing, grows larger and yields better. It never grows too large for market, and produces very few small potatoes. The vines are tall and strong, and when planted three feet apart, will cover the ground. It will outyield the Six Weeks, and tubers are inclined to be larger, but we do not consider them as fine quality for eating, and they are more inclined to be hollow when overgrown. The vines very seldom blight. Potatoes keep well and do not sprout easily. We can furnish the Red River Grown Acme at the same price as our Northern Grown seed. In ordering, please state which stock you prefer.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.75 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

35. Bountiful **A potato with a great future.** We knew when we introduced this new potato in 1910 that it was an exceptionally good potato, but we had no idea that it would leap into such general popularity in so short a time. It is a sure winner as a second early, general crop variety. Full description and price on page 10.

Early Irish Cobbler

36. Irish Cobbler It is claimed by some that Irish Cobbler is the earliest potato grown, but we do not find it so. We find that it comes in after the Ohio class, therefore it can not be called first early. This beautiful potato is gaining in popularity the fastest of any potato we have ever known. When it first came out, several years ago, people did not seem to realize what a really good potato it was, and did not take hold of it very readily. The last three years it has seemed to come to the front by leaps and bounds, and although nearly all potato seedsmen are growing it extensively, the supply has not nearly been equal to the demand. With potatoes as plenty as they were last season, it was almost impossible to buy Irish Cobblers at any price.

Irish Cobbler is an unusual yielder for an early sort, excelling in that respect many of the late main crop varieties. The stock we have has been very carefully selected and grown so that it ripens very evenly, every hill ripening at the same time. In shape it is round, flat, with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh white and very firm. Eyes few and very shallow. Tubers are of good size, very few small ones, very smooth, free from scab. Cooking quality and flavor first-class. Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, and handsome appearance account for the great demand for Irish Cobbler. It is a very profitable variety to grow, one for which there will be a great demand for years to come.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.75; 1 to 5 bbls., $4.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

39. Early Beauty of Hebron

One of the old standbys. An old standard variety, but still a good one. It is very early, rather long, oblong cross-section. Color white, mottled with pink. The color depends greatly on the soil on which it is grown. On heavy soil it will be nearly solid pink, while on light sandy soil it will sometimes be entirely white. Tubers are unusually smooth, of good size, and very uniform. No small ones or overgrown coarse ones. The Early Beauty of Hebron is the potato we usually select for our own table during the fall months. Its flavor is delicious, and it cooks dry, not falling apart. Our stock is genuine.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

40. Satisfaction

Introduced by us in 1910. Satisfaction has satisfied thousands of our customers, and will surely satisfy you. We advise you to try it for it certainly is one of the coming main crop sorts. Full description and prices on page 12.

45. Spaulding Rose No. 4, or Red Rrual

A very popular potato in the South, where it is fast supplanting the Triumph and Ohio. While with us it is a second early, in the South it matures very early and yields immensely. One of our customers writes that it outyielded any other variety he has ever tested, and he has tested hundreds of them.

In shape the Spaulding is round, flat, slightly pointed at seed end, color light pink shading to red at seed end. Skin very smooth, tough, and thin. Eyes very few and shallow. Flesh very white. A potato that grows very strong and will stand crowding in the field; in fact, it is better if grown that way, as it is inclined to grow too large if given all the room it wants.

This is one of the largest yielders we know, 400 bushels to the acre being nothing at all unusual. It grows a very strong vine which we have never known to blight, neither have we ever seen a scabby potato of this variety. We know we make pretty strong claims for this potato, but we mean every word we say. We urge our customers to test it, and if they find that anything we have said regarding it is false, we will gladly refund the money paid for the seed.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Spaulding No. 4, Rose or Red Rural

51. California Russet

Scab Proof, Blight Proof. These two unusual good qualities alone are enough to account for the great demand there always has been for this beautiful potato. Then when its many other good points are taken into consideration, a person wonders that it is not more popular than it is. California Russet stands alone as a scab-resisting potato. We have found it absolutely scab proof. While there are other potatoes that so far as we know have this desirable quality, we have not tested them as long and thoroughly as we have the California Russet. We have now been growing and testing it for more than ten years, and can truthfully say that we have never seen one that was at all scabby. California Russet grows a strong, unusually large, healthy top; in all our experience with it we have never known one to blight. It has been tested in all localities, on all kinds of soil and under all conditions, but has never been found wanting. While it yields splendidly on all kinds of soil, it seems to do best on a rich sandy loam, an old sod turned down in the fall being the best. It is, without question, the handsomest potato ever produced, so much so that where it is exhibited among others, it is always the first to attract attention. California Russet is a medium late sort, long, with oval cross-section. The beautiful russetted skin is smooth and tough. The flesh is very white and solid. When cooked or baked, it holds together well, but mashes up very fine and dry. It is the ideal potato for baking. It always reaches the market in perfect condition on account of its tough skin. It is very desirable for the home as it does not waste in paring on account of its always growing smooth and the eyes being even with the surface.

California Russet

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

53. Magnum Bonum

Introduced by us in 1910. **The standard English variety.** Magnum Bonum has proved to be adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil and climate, and we believe that it is destined to become a standard sort for late market and shipping. The immense yields secured from it make it especially valuable for this purpose. Fully described and priced on page 12.

54. Carman No. 3

You can bank on Carman No. 3, for it is a sure cropper. Carman No. 3 has had more good things said about it than any other potato we know of, and it deserves all of them. We consider it the best of Mr. Carman's introductions, and that is saying a good deal. Carman No. 3 grows a very strong upright top, dark in color, with purple blooms. In fact, it grows so fast and strong as to be seldom touched with blight or damaged by bugs. It makes great yields of large, fine, smooth tubers, even under the most adverse conditions. It is one of the varieties of which the farmer should plant extensively, for it is a sure winner. Carman No. 3 has a creamy white skin, better netted than that on the Rural No. 2, and is therefore tougher, so that it will stand rough handling and shipping much better. It never gets overgrown and hollow like the Rural. It keeps perfectly, being in its best condition late in the season when most of the other varieties are gone. The flesh is unusually white, cooking up fine and of the best quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

57. Late Petoskey

The Great Blight-Proof Potato. We make the above claim, believing it to be the truth, for in all the years we have grown **Late Petoskey** we have not seen a single blighted stalk. Full description and prices on page 10.

60. Green Mountain

Although Green Mountain is quite an old variety, it continues to gain in popularity. The demand was never as great as last season. While the Green Mountain has been on the market for a good many years, it has not begun to lose its popularity. In fact, people still seem to be discovering new good qualities in it, so that the demand for it is now greater than ever and is still on the increase. When it is allowed to thoroughly mature and is harvested under favorable conditions, we do not know where a potato lover will find anything more pleasing to the eye than a bin of Green Mountain potatoes, and they are just as good as they look.

Green Mountain

The Green Mountain is a white-skinned variety, of oval flat form, very smooth, with few and shallow eyes. It is a sure cropper of good-sized tubers, but never any overlarge or small ones. Vines grow rank and thrifty, with coarse, dark-green foliage. It is an extra good shipper, standing rough usage well, and is especially good for eating after other varieties are mostly gone. Too much can not be said in praise of Green Mountain, for it certainly is a very valuable all-purpose potato. A person can not make a mistake in planting heavily of it, for it will sell when there is any sale for potatoes at all and usually at a higher price than most of the late varieties that are now so popular. It is one of the greatest money-makers of the old standard sorts.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

63. White Elephant, or Late Hebron

In color and shape an exact duplicate of the old Early Beauty of Hebron, but there the resemblance ceases, the Late Hebron being later, growing larger, and yielding better. It is a strong, rank grower, particularly free from blight and scab, and a very heavy yielder of marketable potatoes. It is medium late in ripening, and is excellent for a general crop variety. While its being pink in color is sometimes against it for shipping, we have known it to bring better prices than white varieties. Any one knowing of its delicious flavor and fine cooking qualities would not let its colored skin disqualify it in their estimation. Many of our home people will have nothing but this variety for their fall and winter use, considering it superior to all other varieties.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

65. Superlative

One of our 1910 Introductions. Superlative has fully come up to our expectations. Our sales of this potato were much larger in 1911 than they were in 1910, although eating potatoes were so plenty as to be almost unsalable. Full description and prices on pages 12 and 13.

69. Rural New Yorker No. 2

Probably the most extensively grown of any potato on the market at the present time. This is due more to its prodigious yielding capacity, shape, and color than to its cooking and eating qualities. While we find it an ideal potato to grow, we can not say that we want it on our own table unless it is very late in the spring when the other varieties are about gone.

The "Rural" belongs to a distinct class in which tops grow tall, slender, and dark, with purple blossoms. Tubers are large, round, flattened, of uniform size, with very smooth, thin, white skin, inclined to grow too large and be hollow if given plenty of room. This may be prevented by using plenty of seed and crowding the tubers in the hill. In fact, a person can grow this variety large or small, just as he wants it, after a lit-

Rural New Yorker No. 2

tle experience. Rural No. 2 grows strong and rank. The tops are tall and broad with purple stalks and abundance of coarse foliage of a rich dark-green color. It yields as heavily as any potato we know of, and is a money-maker for the man who grows for shipping. Rural No. 2 comes through the winter in fine condition, being at its best for table use late in the season when most other varieties are unfit for use. We have never seen a scabby potato of this variety.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., $1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., $3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

POTATO COLLECTIONS

Collection Offers are made for the accommodation of those of our customers who want to try several varieties in small quantities and with a view of saving correspondence in quoting special prices.

1. **BARREL COLLECTION.** We offer a barrel made up of any two varieties on our list, half of each, at barrel rates plus 15 cents for each barrel. Three varieties, 55 pounds each, at barrel rates plus 25 cents for each barrel. Eleven varieties, one peck of each in one barrel, at bushel rates.
2. **BUSHEL COLLECTION.** Packed in boxes or sacks. We offer a bushel of any two varieties, half of each, at bushel rates. Four varieties, one peck each, at bushel rates plus 15 cents for each bushel. Eight varieties, one-half peck each, at peck rates.
3. **POUND COLLECTION.** We offer one pound each, not prepaid, of any ten varieties (excepting those listed on pages 8 to 13) for $1.25; twenty varieties for $2.25.

SECOND SIZE POTATOES

Second Size Potatoes are only sold by the barrel. We can pack only one variety in a barrel. As we have repeatedly said, we never plant small-sized potatoes and do not recommend them to others. There are, however, conditions under which it may seem advisable to use them one season, such as when seed is scarce and very high priced, or when it is to be shipped a long distance and transportation charges are high. In any case, when a person buys this small stock, he gets nearly double the seed for the amount of money invested, on account of its being smaller and going farther. We always have more or less of these second-size potatoes, good, sound, clean, smooth stock, free from scab and prongs, true to name, and just as carefully sorted as is our first-size stock. In size they range from that of a walnut to that of a goose egg.

When we have them, we fill all orders at the following prices, but as the supply is always limited, we advise our customers to name a second and even a third choice. If we should be out of first choice and no second choice is made, we will fill the order with potatoes as nearly as possible like those ordered. Should we be out of all similar varieties, we will send enough large-sized potatoes at the regular price to equal the amount of money sent with order. We will not sell less than one barrel of second-size potatoes at these prices, neither can we furnish mixed barrels. If less than a barrel of second-size potatoes is wanted, the price will be the same as for first size of the same variety.

Rural No. 2, Spaulding No. 4, Late Hebron, Early Hebron, California Russet, and Early Michigan, per barrel, $2.75.

Green Mountain, Acme, Early Six Weeks, Early Ohio, Early Norther, Early Rose, Irish Cobbler, per barrel, $3.00.

Early Walters, Early Petoskey, Early Bird, Late Petoskey, Bountiful, Ninety-Fold, Satisfaction, Magnum Bonum, and Superlative, per barrel, $3.50.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

For the convenience of those who live at a long distance and can not afford to have whole potatoes come by freight or express, we put up potato eyes of any variety listed in our catalog and send them by mail, charges paid, to any point in the United States, at the following prices. Good strong eyes are carefully removed from selected potatoes and packed in damp moss. We guarantee safe arrival in good growing condition. We have now been sending out potato eyes in this way for several years and know that they give our patrons entire satisfaction. Many have written us about the good results obtained from planting our potato eyes. Orders will be filled immediately on receipt unless time for mailing is specified with the order. When instructed to do so, we will book orders and mail at any later time they may be wanted.

25 Eyes, any variety excepting those named on pages 8 to 13	$0.30
50 Eyes, any variety excepting those named on pages 8 to 13	.50
100 Eyes, any variety excepting those named on pages 8 to 13	.75
100 Eyes, 25 each any four varieties except as above	1.00
25 Eyes, any variety named on pages 8 to 13	.50
50 Eyes, any variety named on pages 8 to 13	.75
100 Eyes, any variety named on pages 8 to 13	1.25
100 Eyes, 25 each of any four varieties on pages 8 to 13	1.50

GARDEN PEAS

True Northern Grown, Every One of Them

The 1911 pea crop was the poorest ever known, the world over. This is most unfortunate, coming right after the 1910 crop failure, for it finds the country without any old carried-over stock to fall back on. Our own crops were very poor. Of some varieties we will have none at all to sell, and of all varieties our supply is very limited. Our customers may rest assured that we will do our best to supply their needs at as reasonable prices as possible. All our peas will be reserved for our retail customers, and none will go to other seedsmen.

What peas we have are of good quality, although the seed is rather small on account of the dry weather. This is no disadvantage, in fact it is a benefit, for it takes more of the small seeds to make the same amount in weight and measure, and each seed will produce a plant.

Our peas were all gathered under favorable weather conditions, so their germination powers are excellent. They are also **True Northern Grown,** which insures their being free from disease and the pea weevil, and particularly valuable for planting.

CULTURE. For early garden use we would advise a light, rich, warm soil, but for general crop a moderately heavy, moist soil is best. The shorter the vine, the richer the soil should be. American Wonder and Little Gem require a very rich soil, but the Champion of England and other long-vined peas will make less vine and yield better if sown on land that is not too rich. To obtain best results, land for peas should be prepared the fall before planting. For early use, select some extra early variety and sow them in trenches about an inch deep in light, quick soil. The general crop may be sown later, but we advise selecting sorts that follow each other in time of maturing and sowing them moderately early. These should be sown in trenches from four to six inches in depth and covered with about two inches of earth. As the plants grow, the earth should be filled in level with the surface. This will secure larger pods and more of them, and deep rooting. If the earth is filled in at the time of sowing, or the water is allowed to stand in the trenches, the seed will not germinate or grow well. The crop should be gathered as quick as it is fit to use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in taste, and sweeter than the smooth sorts. The wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

In making our selection of the different varieties of peas to offer in this catalog, we have been very careful to include only those varieties which we know from actual experience have real merit, so as to warrant us in recommending them to our patrons.

Those varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled, and should be sown thicker than the round peas and not until the ground is warm. They are the finest-flavored peas.

Those marked (†) are large-podded sorts.

The varieties here listed are arranged in the order in which they become suitable for use—the earliest first and so on down the list to the latest.

Notice. Wherever the number of days from planting to first picking for table use is given, the time is taken from our trial ground records. Weather conditions, variations in soil and cultivation, as well as difference in latitude, will make either a longer or shorter period of growth.

72. *Gregory's Surprise (Eclipse) **The Earliest Wrinkled Pea We Know Of.** This is the best of the new extra early wrinkled peas, and is becoming very popular both for the home garden and market. In fact, it has sprung into more universal popularity than any other pea we have ever known. It is as early as the smooth varieties, yields better, and is far superior in quality. It ranks with the earliest of the large-podded wrinkled varieties in quality, is earlier and yields better. Pods are smaller than Gradus, but they are much more numerous and are always filled to the end. The vines grow about 2 feet high, but need no staking. Its sweetness is marvelous, excelling all other varieties. Its extreme earliness makes it one of the most profitable for

early market, and there is nothing superior to it for the home garden. We most heartily recommend it to our friends. Ready to pick 45 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

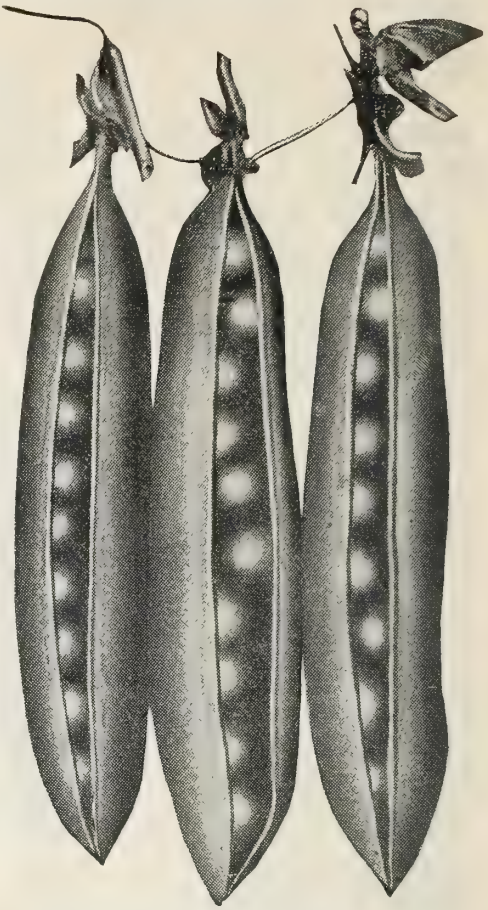
76. D. & B.'s Improved Alaska

D. & B.'s Improved Alaska has become the main reliance of thousands of truckers and farmers who wish to be first on the market, and canners who want an extra early, even-ripening pea. It is a smooth sort that matures unusually early, and is unsurpassed in flavor, size of pod, productiveness, vigor, regularity of growth, and evenness in ripening. We know that no other strain of Alaska excels this celebrated strain in quality, quantity, earliness, or genuine merit. It is exceedingly hardy, and may be sown just as early as the ground can be worked. The great increase in the demand for this pea is an indication of its great merit.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Premium Gem



Gradus, or Prosperity

81. D. & B.'s First and Best, or Extra Early

The Earliest, Most Prolific, Most Even Strain of White Extra Early ever Produced

By careful selection and reselection for a period extending over several years we have been able to produce this magnificent strain of white extra early peas. Being grown and developed in the far north, this strain has been so improved as to warrant us in claiming that it is the earliest, most prolific and even strain possible to produce. It matures so well together as to permit of all the pods being picked at one time, which is a great advantage to the market gardener who can not afford to go over the vines several times. The vines are vigorous and hardy, three to three and one-half feet high, bearing from three to seven straight pods to the vine, containing from seven to nine smooth peas of superior quality.

Ready to pick 47 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

87. *Nott's Excelsior

Combines to a wonderful extent the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem with none of their objectionable features. The vines are taller than the American Wonder, but being only about 15 inches high, are not as tall as the Premium Gem, but much more prolific than either. The peas are unsurpassed for quality and sweetness. A very desirable variety for the market gardener and the best of all for the home garden. Grows to a uniform length of 15 inches. Seed green, much wrinkled and square, on account of being packed in the pods so tightly. Ready to pick in 49 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

90. *†Gradus, or Prosperity

This variety combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. It is hardy, and can be planted fully as early as the smooth Peas; grows vigorous and healthy; vines 3 feet in height and very prolific, bearing pods fully as large as Telephone. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 60 cts.; pk., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

91. *†Ameer

A new variety of unusually good qualities. Ameer comes in with Gradus, but is entirely different in nearly every respect. The vine and foliage grow strong and hardy, are a dark green in color, about three feet high. The pods are not quite as large as Gradus, but they are a darker color, which makes them more salable. Pods are always well filled, containing from eight to eleven dark-green peas, sweet and tender, and of unexcelled richness. Dried seed is dark blue-green, much dented, so that it is neither a wrinkled nor a smooth variety. The good qualities of Ameer make it appeal to every one.

Ready to pick in 49 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

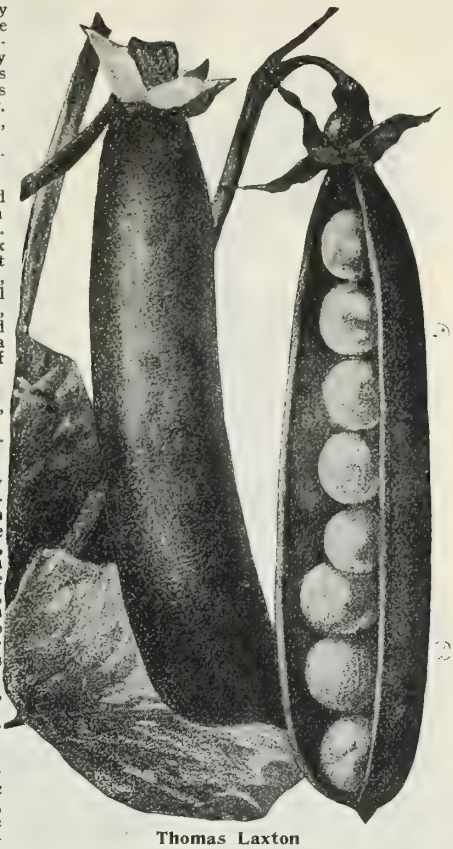
Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

93. *American Wonder

Nearly as early as Gregory's Surprise, with stout branching vines 10 to 12 inches high when grown under favorable conditions. These vines are literally loaded with pods containing seven or eight large, luscious, wrinkled peas of finest quality. The American Wonder has always been a great favorite for the home garden on account of its strong, robust nature, earliness, and fine quality. The strain we are offering has been grown by ourselves for years, and has been worked up to a very high standard of quality. There is absolutely no better strain on the market. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 60 cts.; pk., $4.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Thomas Laxton

96. Prolific Early Market

By far the most prolific White-Seeded Extra Early. A long-podded extra early, containing more peas to the pod and more pods to a vine than any of the extra earlies. In developing this excellent strain, we have sacrificed earliness to favor quantity, so that while this pea will yield 50 per cent more peas than the old Extra Early, it is three or four days later. Many vines will yield 40 to 50 fully developed pods as the result from one seed sown. The quality is the very best, being as sweet as any of the smooth kinds. The vines grow about thirty inches high, and are a mass of long, well-filled pods containing from seven to nine peas. It ripens very evenly so that all the pods may be gathered in not more than two pickings. It is ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

D. & B.'s Bountiful

99. †*Thomas Laxton

New, first early, large-podded pea. This fine new pea was raised by crossing Early Gradus (Prosperity) with a very fine seedling of the "Earliest of All" type. It is a white-seeded, wrinkled marrow, with a good constitution. In earliness it is within a day or two of "Earliest of All," but the pods contain on an average nine to eleven large peas of the richest flavor. In height it is from 3 to 3½ feet. As a first early we consider this the finest early pea ever introduced and likely to supercede that fine early pea "Gradus," for it is hardier in composition and darker in color. We are certain that this pea needs only to be known to become one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden.

Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 60 cts.; pk., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

D. & B.'s Defiance

100. *Premium Gem

An Improved Strain of the Old Little Gem. A very desirable, early, green, wrinkled variety. Of dwarf growth, about 18 inches high, and but a day or two later than American Wonder. Very productive, pods large, wrinkled, green peas of delicious flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners on account of its earliness and productiveness. Ready to pick 51 days from date of planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 60 cts.; pk., $4.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

102. Tom Thumb

Height 12 inches. Seeds smooth, white. Exceedingly early. Not as sweet as the wrinkled sorts but exceedingly hardy. Ready for the table 54 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 60 cts.; pk., $4.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

105. *†D. & B.'s Bountiful

One of Our Money-Making Trio, introduced by us in 1908. Comes in to bearing about a week earlier than Hosford's Market Garden, making it what it would be called a "second early." The vines are rather slender, woody, very strong, about three feet high, with an abundance of dark green foliage of medium size. The pods are long, very round, dark green, and packed so full of peas as to cause them to curve backwards. The pods are always filled to the ends. Never any peas missing.

The peas are large, much wrinkled when dry, flattened, of most excellent quality. This wonderful new pea is a very sure cropper, and never has failed to yield much above the average since we have known it. Very desirable for the home garden on account of yield and quality, and for the market garden on account of the fine appearance of the pods.

Crop failed.

110. *Admiral

Vines vigorous, about four feet high, slender, little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great profusion, about three inches long, curved, bright green, packed full of wrinkled peas of fine color and flavor. When suitable for use, peas are a beautiful green in color, but when ripe they change to a yellowish color, very peculiarly wrinkled. We know of no pea that remains longer in condition for use or one that bears any more abundantly. We do not hesitate to recommend it to our customers and advise them to give it a trial. Ready to pick in 62 days.

Crop failed.

114. *Bliss Abundance

Grows about 30 inches high. Vines very strong and vigorous, branching to such an extent that they may better be called bushes than vines. These are literally loaded with long pods well filled with from six to ten large sweet peas. The whole crop maturing so nearly at one time, its great productiveness, and its large, dark-green pods, make Bliss Abundance a very popular variety both with the canner and the market gardener. Our stock of this popular variety is unusually fine. We notice that when a customer once orders of it, he usually includes it in his next order.

Ready to pick in 64 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

117. *†D. & B.'s Improved Stratagem

A favorite with market gardeners and for the kitchen garden. Strong vines, immense pods, large peas, heavy cropper, true stock. Pods of immense size, filled with very large dark-green peas of the finest quality; height, 18 inches.

Ready for the table in 64 days.

Crop failed.

118. *†D. & B.'s Defiance

A new half-dwarf sort, coming into bearing about the same time as Hosford's Market Garden, and about ten days after Premium Gem, making it "medium late." The vine grows to a height of 15 or 20 inches, is very strong, with a great abundance of dark-colored coarse foliage. Being so strong, it does not need support, but holds the pods free from the ground, without. The pods are borne singly, measure fully six inches in length, are broad and dark colored, and contain from 10 to 14 large, dark-green peas of delightful flavor.

It is a sure cropper, bearing its immense pods so abundantly as to almost conceal the foliage. In our field crops the past season, Defiance was outyielded by but one variety, Dwarf Telephone. It is an ideal pea for the home garden on account of its being such a sure cropper, yielding fully as much as any of the tall sorts, not needing bushing, and being of as good flavor as the very best.

Crop failed.

Long Island Mammoth

120. *Hosford's Market Garden

The most prolific of all wrinkled sorts. The vine is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium-sized, sweet, dark-green peas, which retain well their color and sweetness after canning. Ready to pick in 64 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

123. *†Long Island Mammoth

Stronger growing and hardier vine with darker foliage and pods than the Telephone; peas very large and of dark green color; seed almost smooth. A splendid sort for the market garden; will give good returns even under conditions that would cause most varieties to fail. Ready for the table 64 days from planting.

Crop failed.

125. *†Duke of Albany

A very large wrinkled pea, similar to Telephone in growth and season, but darker in color of foliage and pod. Vine 4½ to 5 feet high. Vigorous and strong growing. Pods very large, straight, and thick, borne in great profusion, and when in condition for picking, of a dark green color.

Ready to pick in 64 days.

Crop failed.

127. *†Telephone

This is now the leading pea with the market gardener, for it is in all particulars a market garden variety. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing, and fills the basket quickly. The vines grow about four feet in height, and are very vigorous and strong, and have large, coarse, light-colored leaves. Each vine bears from seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about 64 days. These immense pods are straight and of fine appearance, and contain from eight to twelve large wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. There is much inferior seed offered of this variety on account of its superior merit, but those purchasing our seed will get nothing but the best and most prolific strain.

Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Crop failed.

130. *†Alderman

This comparatively new pea is in many respects the very best main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size, and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large-podded, dark-colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements, and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly.

Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

133. *Champion of England

This splendid variety has long been considered the standard for main crop and summer use. It is very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best-flavored peas. Many think that there is no pea as sweet as this, and we are inclined to agree with them. The vines grow about five feet high, are very vigorous, and produce a great abundance of large, well-filled pods. Peas are large, green, wrinkled. Does well on light soil, when dwarf varieties will not yield at all. Our strain of this variety is far ahead of the usual sort. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $3.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

D. & B.'s Petoskey

136. *†D. & B.'s Petoskey

The Best of the Late Varieties. Petoskey becomes suitable for the table at about the same time as Telephone, but it is superior to that justly popular sort in nearly every respect. It grows to a height of 3½ to 4 feet, vines are very strong and stalky with lots of coarse, light-colored foliage. While the vine grows very rank, we have yet to see any that have been damaged by mildew or the little green "pea louse," as is quite apt to be the case with some of the other coarse, heavy-foliaged kinds. The pods are immense, both in size and appearance, well rounded, dark, rich colored, and are always filled to the end, which is more than can be said of some of the other large-podded kinds. It yields enormously, much above the average. In quality it is all that can be desired.

Price: Large packet, 10 cts.; ½ pt., 25 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 60 cts.; pk., $4.50.

139. *Bliss Everbearing

Vines stout, about 2½ feet high, of branching habit, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods, four or five inches long, containing from eight to ten peas one-half inch in diameter, of peculiarly rich flavor. Very productive. If pods are

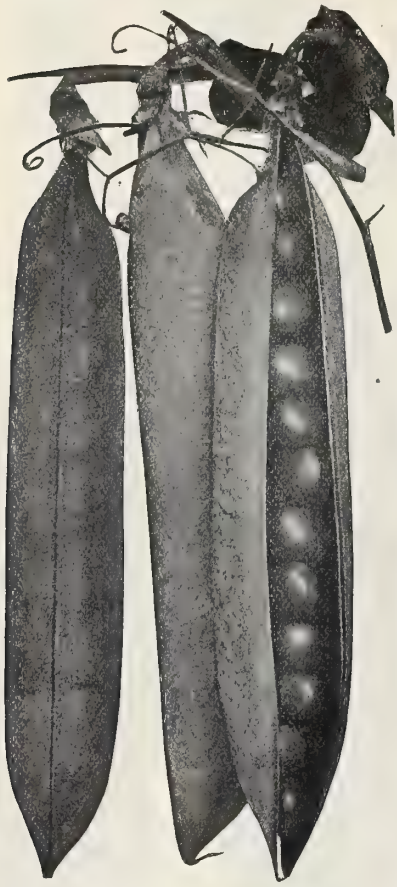
picked as they mature and soil and season are favorable, the vines will throw out new branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. This characteristic makes the Everbearing a very valuable sort for the home garden. Many prefer it to all others on account of the size of the peas, its cooking quickly, and its fine quality. Ready to pick in about 66 days.

Crop failed.

142. *Yorkshire Hero

A very popular and extremely productive second early variety. Grows about three feet high and bears at the top a number of broad pods well filled with large, sweet peas that remain a long time in condition for use. It is not only an excellent second early for the home garden, but on account of its stalky growth and great productiveness it is a very profitable pea to grow for the market. Ready for use in 66 days from planting.

Crop failed.



Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy

145. *McLean's Advancer

A green, wrinkled variety growing from 2½ to 3 feet high, with broad, long pods, abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners on account of its productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and by canners on account of its retaining its color so well. It is also very popular with consumers on account of its quality. Our strain of this variety far excels any we have ever grown for other seedsmen. Ready for use about 67 days from planting.

Crop failed.

150. *†Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy

Medium season; dwarf vines; a good bearer, often carrying pods equal in size, shape, and fullness to those of the Tall Telephone, with peas equally well flavored.

A very large -podded main crop pea, similar to Improved Stratagem but a little earlier maturing and lighter in color of vine and pod. A vigorous growth is characteristic of this variety. Market gardeners, even when the season is not the most favorable, can depend on it for a splendid yield of handsome pods filled with large peas of the finest quality. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 80 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 60 cts.; pk., $4.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

153. *†Shropshire Hero

A very valuable second early, large, wrinkled pea of remarkably strong growth. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high, loaded with large pods containing nine or ten large peas of beautiful green color and most delicious flavor. With us it has proved to be one of the heaviest yielders of the wrinkled varieties. In fact, if we were to tell of the immense yields this variety has given us, we would not be believed. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Crop failed.

157. *D. & B.'s Mammoth Melting Sugar

The Perfect Sugar Pea

This splendid sugar pea fully maintains its reputation as a choice table variety. The peas are not shelled, but the pod is eaten like a snap bean. The pods are stringless and in flavor, brittleness, and succulence are unexcelled. The vines are very tall, reaching a height of five or six feet, requiring support. The full-grown pods are six to seven inches long and one and one-half inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The vines have great bearing capacity on account of their height. The pods are sometimes sliced for cooking because of their size, and may be served with butter or white sauce. They can be made ready for the table in ten or fifteen minutes and are good even when quite cold. They are also very excellent for pickles. The sweetness and tenderness of this edible podded pea insures it a permanent place in the garden. It should be tried where bush beans and snap sorts are relished. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 45 cts.; qt., 70 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 50 cts.; pk., $4.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

159. Large White Marrowfat

Vines four or five feet high, of very strong growth. On this account it does not need a strong, heavy soil, but will yield better on light soil, where it will not go so much to vines.

It is cultivated more for a summer crop than any other variety. Pods are round, light colored, and well filled with very large, smooth, white peas. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior to the wrinkled varieties in quality. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., $1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

162. Large Black Eye Marrowfat

Similar to the Large White Marrowfat in height, time of ripening, and yield, but the peas are light brown in color with black eyes. It is a heavy yielder, and can be recommended as one of the best of the Marrow varieties. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Crop failed.

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North, for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn, and about six weeks earlier. For cows the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used for pasturage. Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats, as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasture is usually short. As a fertilizer, Field Peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

165. GOLDEN VINE, or CANADIAN FIELD. Grows about three feet high, yields well. Peas good size and light yellow in color. **Price:** Pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

168. SUPENEAU. A small French variety. Grows about two feet high, and yields enormously, fifty bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. Extremely early, being but a few days later than the Extra Early and Alaska. Peas are very small and white. **Price:** Pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 85 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

177. BLACK ENGLISH FIELD. Undoubtedly the largest yielding Field Pea in existence, 75 bushels to the acre being not at all unusual. For full description and prices see page 13.

D. & B.'S HARDY NORTHERN SEED BEANS

The farms in **Northern Michigan** being new and the clearings usually small, our farmers have not gone into the growing of beans as extensively as those in Southern Michigan, but there is no doubt but that the beans they do grow far excel those grown farther south, in every respect.

Our beans are grown on new land and are free from blight and other diseases which are so troublesome farther south on the old farms. Being grown in the north, they are hardier, have stronger vitality, are better colored, yield better, and mature earlier than those grown farther south. Our beans are just as far ahead of those grown in Southern Michigan in every respect as Southern Michigan beans are ahead of those grown in other localities.

Our beans are grown just as carefully as are our peas and other seeds. In the first place, we use our choiceest seed for our own planting. The growing crops are repeatedly gone over by experts, and every vine that is not absolutely perfect is pulled out and destroyed. After the beans are threshed and delivered to our warehouses, they are cleaned and graded with special electric cleaners, and are made as nearly perfect as machinery will make them. They are then run over our hand-picking machines and all imperfect seeds not taken out by the power machines are taken out by hand. After all this care we know that when our beans are ready to sell they are the best in the world for planting purposes.

Beans—The Way They Grow on Our Northern New Land

CULTURE Beans like a dry, light, rich, warm soil, although they can be successfully grown on almost any kind of good garden soil. A good many "Old Timers" pretend to think that if a soil is too poor to grow anything else, it should be planted to beans. This is a mistaken idea. Our experience is that beans require just as good land and just as much care as any crop, if good results are to be attained.

Beans should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed up and after all danger of frost, for they rot easily in the ground and the tender leaves can not stand cold. The Dwarfs, as a usual thing, are earliest and most hardy. Running beans, especially the Limas, are much more tender than the Dwarfs, and should not be planted as early in the season.

In garden culture, beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in drills 18 inches apart and three inches apart in the drills. For field culture, the rows are made two feet or 28 inches apart so as to cultivate with a horse. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow hoeing or cultivating should be given. This should by all means be discontinued after the blossoms appear, as blossoms and pods are very tender and easily damaged. Cultivation should therefore be well done before the blossoms appear. It is useless to expect a good crop of beans on illy prepared soil or on land that needs deep stirring after planting.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill and one bushel is sufficient for an acre. Lima and Pole beans require one quart for 100 hills. Plant five or six beans in each hill about two inches deep. Make hills about three feet apart each way, setting the large-seed varieties with the eye downward.

Picking the pods as fast as they are large enough for use and not allowing the beans to ripen will greatly lengthen the bearing season.

DWARF WAX PODDED VARIETIES

180. D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax

The Earliest and Best Wax Pod Bean. Our own introduction for 1906, which has proved to be the most valuable addition to the wax pod family made in many years. It took exceedingly well with our patrons from the very start, the demand always exceeding the supply. We have sold it in every part of the world, one customer in Austria taking from 25 to 40 bushels every season since we offered it.

D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax is of the Black Wax family, but is much earlier, more prolific, and is less liable to blight and rust than any Black Wax we know of. The vines are large and thrifty, with dark-green, luxuriant foliage. The pods measure six inches, are exceedingly thick, oval, meaty, slightly curved, and of a beautiful waxy color. They are entirely stringless until nearly ripe, and have a rich, buttery flavor not found in any other variety. The dry beans are purplish black in color, rather short and chunky.

The best feature of this excellent bean is its extreme earliness. Planted by the side of all other varieties in our trial grounds last season, it became suitable for the table fully a week earlier than any other wax pod variety, and remained suitable for use longer than any other. We account for this extreme earliness from the fact that it is a purely Northern Michigan production. It was originated here, and has never been grown any other place, so has the quick-maturing quality found only in Northern Grown Seeds, to a greater extent than most other Northern Grown Seeds which were originated in the South.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 35 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

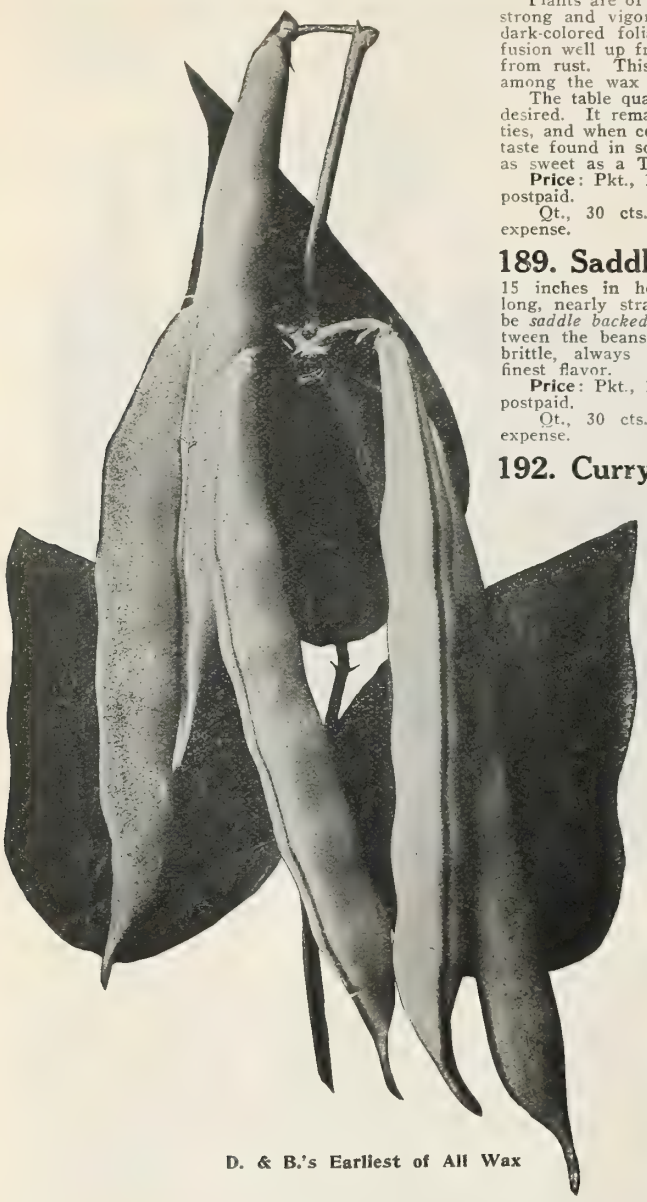
183. Prolific German Wax

This variety takes the place of the old black wax or butter bean and is much better in every respect. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of a clear, creamy white color, and remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Seed small, oblong, jet black.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

186. D. & B.'s Pencil Pod Black Wax

The Handsomest Wax Pod Bean. A grand new variety that is medium early, very prolific, and of superior quality. Pods are long, straight, round as a pencil, saddle backed, fleshy, and of a bright yellow color. They are tender, brittle, absolutely stringless, and produce during a long season.



D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax

Plants are of a true bush growth, 15 inches high, very strong and vigorous, with a great abundance of coarse, dark-colored foliage. The pods are borne in great profusion well up from the ground, and are exceedingly free from rust. This is one of the surest yielding varieties among the wax pods.

The table quality of the Pencil Pod is all that can be desired. It remains tender longer than most other varieties, and when cooked, does not have that strong "beany" taste found in so many "string" beans. It is tender and as sweet as a Telephone pea.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 30 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

189. Saddleback Wax

The plants are of strong bush growth, 15 inches in height, extra productive. The pods are long, nearly straight, well rounded and so meaty as to be *saddle backed* or creased in the center. The flesh between the beans is *solid meat without any open spaces*, brittle, always stringless, rich golden yellow, and of finest flavor.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 30 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

192. Curry's Rust-Proof Wax

A very early, beautiful wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, flat, long, meaty. It is absolutely rust-proof, at least we have never seen any beans of this variety that were affected with rust. The vine is very hardy and vigorous. The beans, when ripe, are bluish-black and kidney-shaped. An excellent shipper.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

194. Round Pod Kidney Wax

The Most Popular Recent Introduction

We consider this a very valuable sort, one that deserves its good name and one that is destined to continue to gain in the esteem of growers, especially market gardeners.

Read full description on page 1.

195. Wardell's Kidney Wax

The Market Gardener's Favorite

Many progressive gardeners will have no other than Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean. In the South especially an enormous acreage is annually planted with great profit to the growers. It is one of the best, earliest, and most hardy of the wax sorts. The medium-sized plant becomes loaded with long, broad, and flat, beautiful waxy colored pods, which are stringless and of a rich, luscious flavor, and are exceedingly brittle; the dried beans are of a distinct kidney shape. We can not recommend it too highly to market gardeners, as although several other varieties have tried to supplant it, Wardwell's still holds its own in many sections of the country. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

198. Detroit, or Improved Golden Wax

The plants of this old popular variety are very hardy, quite dwarf but very erect, bearing their pods well up from the ground. Pods are straight, broad, flat but thick and meaty. Pods are yellow when young, but as they grow older change to a waxy golden shade. Very free from rust. In fact, it is catalogued by some as being absolutely so. Entirely stringless while young. Seed white and quite round, with markings of brown and black around the eye.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

201. Golden Wax

A great many seedsmen catalog so-called "Improved Golden Wax" beans, claiming great superiority over the old Golden Wax. We have tested many of these new beans. Some proved to be nothing but the old Golden Wax with a new name. Some proved to be a little superior to the old strain in some one way, but inferior in others. In general excellence, for the home and market garden, we do not believe the old Golden Wax has been equaled. The continual increase in demand for it certainly indicates that it has not.

The Golden Wax is a very early and productive bean. The pods are good length, straight, broad, flat, fleshy, golden yellow, with short green points. They cook well as snaps, shell well when green, and are of the highest quality when used in either way. Seed is of medium size, oval, white, more or less colored with two shades of purplish red.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

204. Golden Eye Wax

Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods six inches long, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy. Considered by some to be the best of the wax pods. Very early, a vigorous grower and sure yielder. Pods are a beautiful waxy golden color, and when cooked are very sweet and palatable. A valuable sort.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

207. Davis White Wax

The most hardy and productive wax bean in cultivation. Very popular with market gardeners and shippers on account of its very showy pods, which stand shipping extra well. The vine is very vigorous and rustless, and bears its beautiful long pods in great clusters near the center, well off the ground. The pods are often eight inches long, straight, slender, white, and handsome. When young, they are brittle, crisp, tender, and of good quality. The seed is pure white, kidney-shaped, and when dry and cooked, far excels the Navy bean in flavor and richness. Very valuable for canners on account of the white seed and pods not coloring when cooked.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Davis White Wax

D. & B.'s Pencil Pod Black Wax

208. Crystal White Wax

Distinct but not strictly a wax bean. Vines large, spreading, very productive. Pods greenish white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back; very fleshy and brittle. Very desirable for pickles. Seed small, oval, white.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

210. Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine

The Most Popular of the Green Snap Sorts. For snaps there is nothing superior among the green-podded varieties, and many prefer this to any of the wax pods. Vines grow erect, with coarse, dark-green foliage. Pods green, long, curved, round with creased back, very fleshy, crisp, and tender a long time after becoming fit to pull.

Seed long, of medium size, irregular shape, color pink marked with red. The irregular size and shape of seed is an indication of fleshiness of the pods and purity of the stock. No one has better stock than ours. It is the result

Giant Stringless

216. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Combines the Good Qualities of All Green Pod Beans

The Stringless Green Pod is now one of the most popular bush beans in America. In point of earliness it ranks among the first, in quality it is excelled by none, and in bearing ability it stands without a rival. It is unquestionably one of the greatest green pod beans to date. As to brittleness of pod, the point suggested by its name, its merit is so high that enthusiastic friends claim it is the only stringless bean.

The pods are round, fleshy, and nearly straight; are borne in abundance through a long season, beginning early. They are 5½ to 6½ inches in length, light green in color, very tender, and of highest and best flavor. They remain long in edible condition, and the plant or bush bears continuously for weeks. This bean is unexcelled for home use, and will be found very profitable

of years of selecting and growing. Some claim to have a different and improved strain of the "Valentine" beans. We have tried them all, but have never found any equal to our own.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

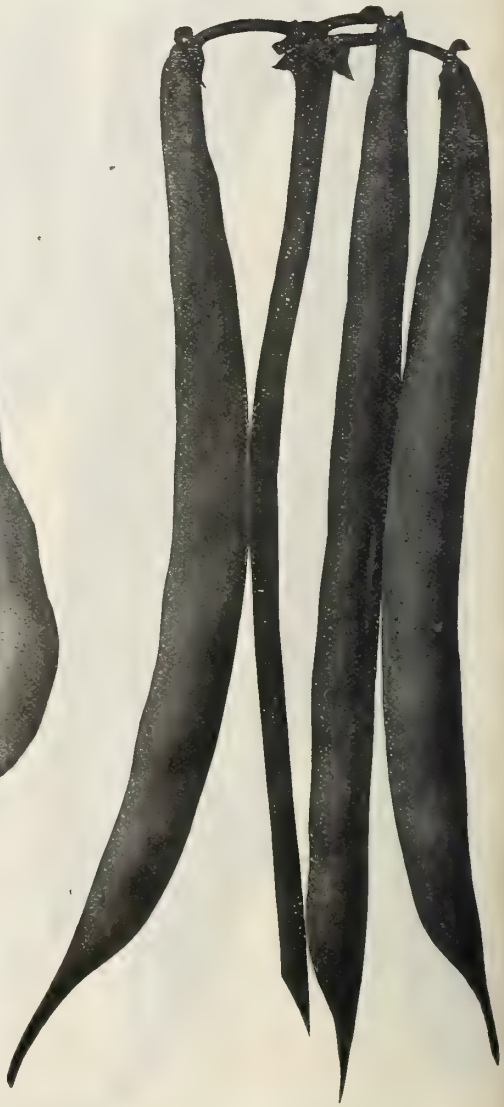
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

213. New Black Valentine Bean

Possesses all the merits of the Red Valentine, and in addition the pod is fully one-third longer than Red Valentine. *The pods are perfectly round and straight,* and of a beautiful green color. It is suitable for early and late planting. It is as useful as Extra Early Refugee, being equally as hardy in every respect as the Refugee, while the beans are produced in enormous quantities. For any purpose, or at any time of the year this bean will be found exceedingly valuable.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine

for market. It has already taken great hold with market gardeners, on account of its heavy cropping ability.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.: by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

219. Giant Stringless

An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods are a little larger and a few days later than those of Burpee's Stringless, but are of better quality and more brittle. Leaves are small and light green. Seed is long, slender, light yellowish brown. The plants grow strong and thrifty, are very hardy, and yield enormously.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.: by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

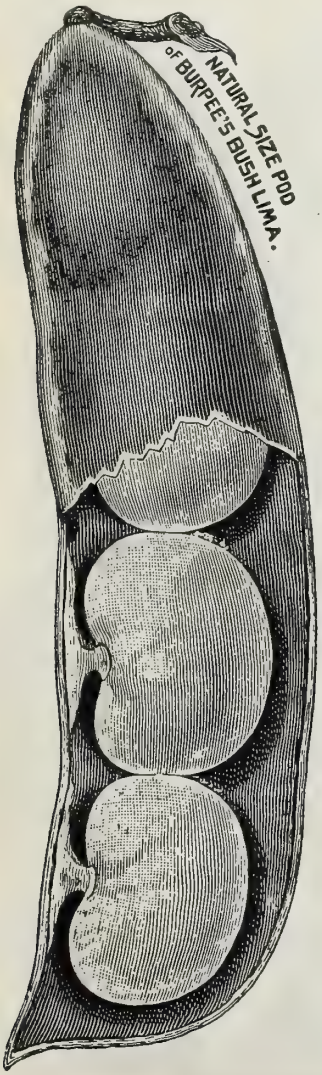
222. Extra Early Refugee

A very early green-podded kind, furnishing an oval, fleshy pod of fine quality. True bush growth, 15 inches high, branching freely, with coarse, abundant foliage. Pods are nearly round, pale green, six inches long, tapering to a slender point, solid and fleshy, brittle, mild in flavor, and nearly stringless. Seed long, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches.

Our stock of this variety has been selected with great care, and is very uniform, all the vines ripening their pods well together.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.: by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.: by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Burpee's Bush Lima

Improved Goddard, or Boston Favorite

225. Early Long Yellow Six Weeks

A very early standard variety. Much prized on account of its productiveness and excellent quality. Vines large, vigorous, branching, with an abundance of large, coarse foliage. Pods are long, straight, flat, handsome, and when young, of good quality. Seed is long, kidney-shaped, yellowish drab with darker marks around the eyes. The green pods are often eight inches long, and are always tender and brittle.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

228. Dwarf Horticultural

Vines very productive, compact, with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. They become fit for use as shell beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form. Seed large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

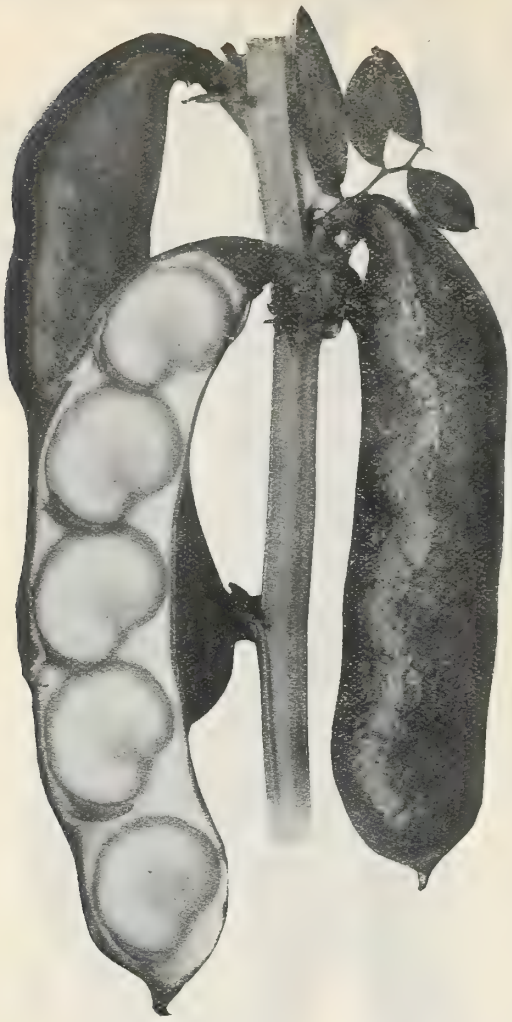
231. Improved Goddard, or Boston Favorite

Vines very large, much branched, but stand erect, forming a large bush. Leaves are large, much crimped. Pods are large, long, flat, curved, with long curved points, green when young but when fit for use are beautifully splashed and striped with red. Green beans are nearly as large and are of better quality than the large Lima, although they are of different shape. Seed is like Dwarf Horticultural, but larger and much longer.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

DWARF LIMA SORTS



Henderson's Early Leviathan

234. Burpee's Bush Lima

Comes absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each develops into a magnificent circular bush two or three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known Pole Limas.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

235. Fordhook Bush Lima

An improved dwarf Lima of the Kumerle type. The plant is vigorous and erect growing, bearing well above the ground. The pods are produced in large clusters, each containing three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Much more productive than Kumerle and matures earlier. We consider this a decided acquisition to the dwarf Limas, possibly the best of the class. For more complete description and prices, see page 1.

237. Dwarf Large White Lima

A bush form of the true Lima Plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive. The pods are as large as the large Limas, and contain from three to five very large flat beans of the best quality. While not as early as Burpee's Bush Lima, many consider it better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the large Limas. Any one who has planted this variety will wish to plant it again. Seed of medium size, flat, white.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

LARGE-SEEDED POLE LIMA BEANS

240. Henderson's Early Leviathan

This is the very earliest. It will not only give large Lima beans earlier than any other strain, but is also much more productive, both early and throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early pole Limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain three to four and sometimes five large beans to the pod.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

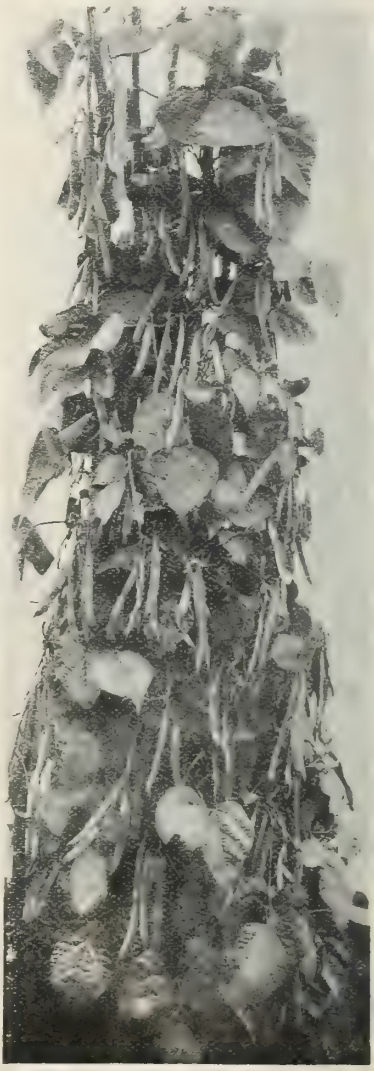
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

244. Large White Lima

This bean is too late for the extreme north, and is being supplanted by Early Leviathan, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green, pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, ovoid, flat.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Early Golden Cluster Wax

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

247. Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder This most popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific. The pods usually grow seven or eight inches long, are so fleshy that they are broader than they are wide, with deeply creased backs. They are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear until the end of the season. One of the most profitable for the market gardener on account of its being such a prolific yielder and the pods being so very showy.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

248. Early Golden Cluster Wax **The Grandest Yellow-Podded Pole Bean in Cultivation. Well Repays the Trouble of Procuring Poles.** We know of no bean which will please you more than this remarkable new sort. We have grown pods from this variety on our trial grounds a full ten inches long and of a most beautiful golden waxy color, and where they have been exposed in market have readily brought a quicker sale and a better price than any other sort. Pods are produced in clusters of from four to six the entire length of the vine, and are fit for use a long time after reaching maturity. While this variety is nearly as early as any of the Dwarf Beans, it will continue to produce pods until cut down by frost.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

250. Lazy Wife The finest flavored of all as "Snap Shorts." The pods are of medium dark-green color, very abundantly produced in great clusters, and measure from five to seven inches in length. The illustration represents a natural-sized pod, although it is somewhat shorter than the average. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless, and retain their rich and stringless quality until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 25 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

FIELD BEANS

252. D. & B.'s Improved White Field Bean The result of years of careful growing and selecting. Far superior in both quality and productiveness to the common sorts. The vine is of medium size, erect, bearing a profusion of long pods well up from the ground. The dry beans are small, round, pure white, and of fine appearance. For this reason they are the most profitable for the farmer to grow, as they will always bring an extra price. We have shipped these beans into every State in the Union, and have never received a complaint that they were not just what we claim—the earliest and best field bean in existence. We have, however, received many enthusiastic letters from people who have planted them and are more than satisfied with the results. Try a few of D. & B.'s Improved White Beans and get acquainted with the best bean that grows.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 15 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

255. White Kidney An excellent shell bean to use green in succotash and one of the best for winter use. Unsurpassed when baked. Vines large, branching, with large, broad leaves. Pods medium size, dark green, coarse. Seed large, white, kidney-shaped, slightly flattened.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 15 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

258. Red Kidney Similar to White Kidney as regards growth, pod, and shape of seed, which in the case of Red Kidney is a dark maroon or red. A very fine variety for baking.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
Qt., 15 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

A Field of D. & B.'s Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans

Darling & Beahan's Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds

The 1911 growing season has been unusually favorable to the growing and maturing of our **Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds.** Our supply therefore is much larger, more complete, and of much better quality than ever. You will find the prices of some few varieties a little higher than a year ago, caused by the hot dry weather in June, making a short crop, but you will also find that there are enough other varieties that are lower in price to more than make up for this small advance.

We have added some new varieties to this list and have dropped some of the old ones. This is the way we keep our list **up-to-date.** We are continually testing out new varieties, and as soon as we find one that we think excels some old one, we discard the old and substitute the new. The following of this policy for many years has resulted in our present almost perfect list. While it is not as large as some, our list is more complete and contains a larger percentage of best varieties than any we have seen.

Fully realizing, as we do, that it is the worst kind of robbery to sell a man who depends on his crops for a living, worthless seeds, we have exhausted every means to have our **Hardy Northern Seeds** the best, in every respect, it is possible to produce. If care and money would produce better, we certainly would have them.

Our prices are as low as it is possible to produce and sell good seeds. We ask you to carefully compare them with those offered by other reliable seedsmen. We think you will find ours a little the lowest. In case you do not, we ask you to mail their catalog to us, and we will gladly fill your order at their prices.

Our low prices do not indicate by any means that our seeds are of inferior quality. We are able to make better prices than the city seedsmen on account of our being located in a small town where expenses are much lighter than in a large city. We also grow a greater share of our own seeds, thereby making a saving of two and three commissions that our city brother is obliged to pay.

If we have neglected to list anything that you are in need of, write us about it, for we probably have just what you want.

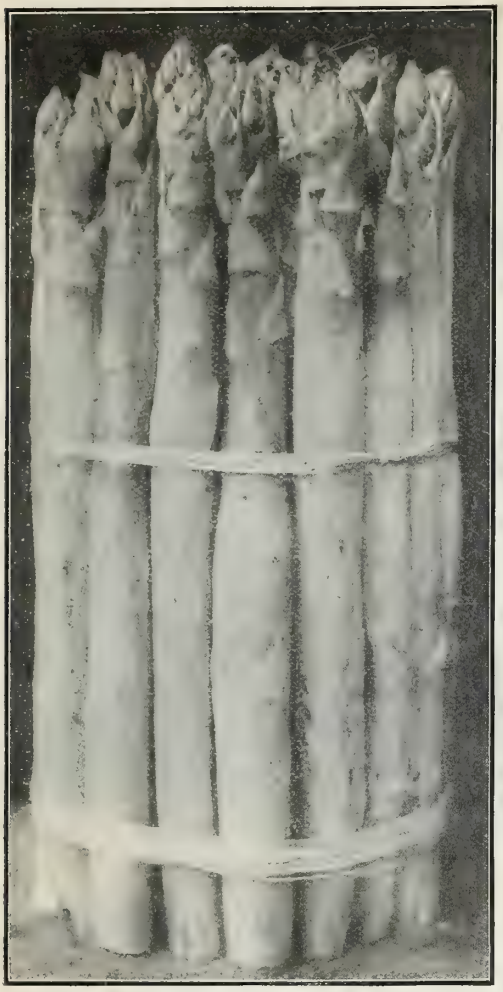
We prepay charges, either freight, express, or mail (our option) on all **Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds,** providing the order amounts to $10.00 or more. **This offer does NOT apply to** corn, onion sets, peas, and beans ordered by the half peck, peck, or bushel, nor potatoes and field seeds. **Prices quoted include free delivery** of packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, and pints, except when otherwise noted.

Where we say **Freight or Express,** it always means that these charges are to be paid by the purchaser.

ASPARAGUS

Beds are usually formed by setting roots one or two years old. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour hot but not boiling water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about one quart of salt and double the quantity of fresh wood ashes to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes, and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. A bed 15 x 50 feet, requiring about one hundred plants, if well cultivated and manured, should give the following season an abundant supply for an ordinary family, and continue productive for eight or ten years.

200. D. & B.'s Mammoth is superior in every way—larger, earlier, a strong, quick grower, a more prolific and continuous yielder; the stalks, large and uniform under ordinary culture, average nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their thickness up to their plump tips. The usual bunches of fifteen shoots measure 13½ inches in circumference and weigh about two pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Asparagus

203. Early Giant Argenteuil

This deserves the attention of market gardeners and private planters, for it is a mammoth sort and **the earliest variety in existence.** Gardeners who want large asparagus, and want it early, can find no better sort than **Early Giant Argenteuil.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

206. Conover's Colossal

A standard sort, color deep green, quality first-class, spreads less than the other sorts. Yields from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

209. Palmetto

It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort, and immensely productive and of the best quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

212. Barr's Mammoth

The stalks are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top of the shoots, and have close, round heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

215. Columbian Mammoth White

Gives immense yield of clear white shoots. A most distinct and valuable variety. The shoots remain white without earthing or artificial blanching as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

218. Banvallet's Giant

The quickest yielding (a year ahead of seed of other sorts), heaviest producing, finest quality, and most disease resisting of any variety. Market gardeners are discarding other well-known sorts in favor of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

BEETS

Culture The soil best suited for the Beet is that which is rather light, provided it is thoroughly mixed with manure. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds and transplant; but for main crop sow in the spring, as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills 18 inches apart, one inch deep. For winter use, the Turnip varieties may be inches. When the plants are three or four inches in height, thin out so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing and hand-weeding if necessary. Before freezing weather sets in the roots may be stored in cellars or pits, same as potatoes; dry earth thrown over them before the straw is put on insures their keeping over winter. Do not bruise them in handling. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

221. D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip Beet

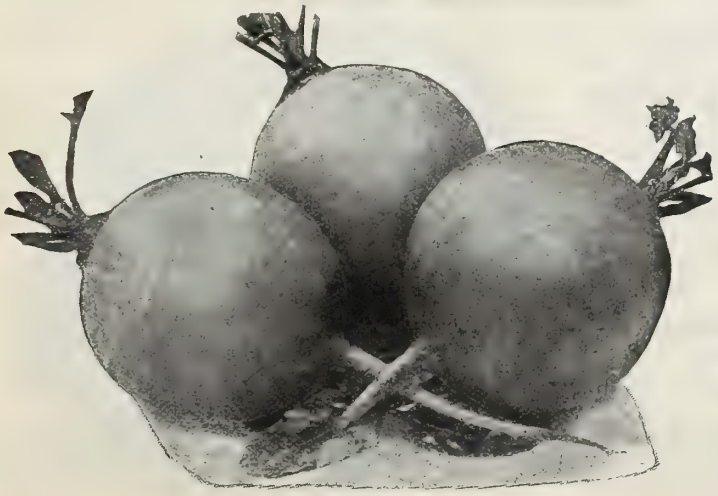
Very early and the most popular of table beets. Full description on page 2. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

224. Crosby's Egyptian

So called on account of its dark color. It is the reddest of all beets and is fine for pickles. Smaller than Eclipse. Very early. Decidedly flattened or turnip shape. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

227. Early Eclipse

A very early maturing beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap and a small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.



Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet

230. Dewing's Blood Turnip

Top medium size; leaf stem and veins dark red; leaf green; root dark red, turnip shaped, with flesh carmine red, zoned with lighter shade; tender, sweet, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

233. Early Blood Turnip

An old stand-by; good for early or late planting. Of fine form, good flavor, red color. Very desirable for home or market purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

236. Long Blood

The best of long beets. They are later than the Turnip beets, and while they are of fine quality

Long Blood Beet

and a beautiful red color, many object to the long shape. They are the best for late use, and keep well in the cellar all winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

239. Detroit Dark Red Turnip Matures early and retains its crispness until very late in the season. It is medium in size, flesh bright red and fine grained. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.25.

242. Half-Long Blood About half as long as the Long Blood, but thicker. Color, dark blood-red, and the flesh is delightfully crisp and tender at all stages of its growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

245. Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs, which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Two separate dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy or clayey loam. Rich mucky soils often give an immense yield of roots which, though excellent for feeding, are of little value for sugar-making.

Beets for Sugar Making

248. Jaensch's Victrix Jaensch Victrix is unquestionably the best strain of sugar beet as grown by the most successful sugar beet experts in the world. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

251. Vilmorin's Improved In general, the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent sugar. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

254. Klein's Wanzlebin A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved and containing about the same amount of sugar. Its yield of beets is from 12 to 18 tons per acre. A little hardier and easier to grow than Vilmorin's Improved. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Sugar Beets for Stock Feeding

257. Lane's Imperial Sugar Good for making sugar, also stock feeding. A hardy and productive sort. Yields 14 to 16 tons per acre and contains about 16 per cent of sugar. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

260. White Sugar Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

263. Giant Feeding Sugar, or Half Sugar Mangel This unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a *soft bright pink*, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, crisp, and very sweet. *Highly recommended as a most excellent and profitable root to grow for stock feeding.* Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

MANGEL-WURZEL

Culture As all Mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows 18 inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour, and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter. Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation, covered at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt, hay, straw, seaweed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

266. D. & B.s Improved Mammoth Long Red

Roots very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller top. Flesh white tinged with rose. Under careful culture enormously productive. Our stock will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown for feeding stock, and is vastly superior to many strains offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

269. D. & B.'s Mammoth Golden Giant

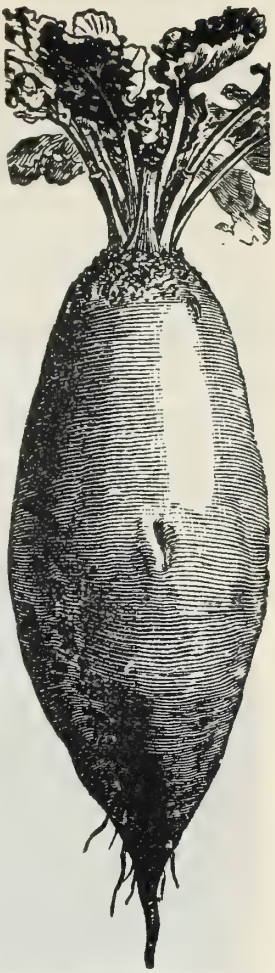
Very large. Remarkably even in shape, of vigorous growth; has a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm, and sweet, much liked by cattle. Easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons an acre. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

272. D. & B.'s Improved Golden Tankard

We have for years insisted that this was the best Mangel grown, and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a comparatively unknown sort. We recommended it unqualifiedly as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The color is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid, and a rich golden yellow in color. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

273. Yellow Leviathan

Makes a large, magnificent root, growing half above the ground and easily lifted; an enormous cropper and good keeper. It is of even shape, with smooth skin. Flesh firm and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



D. & B.'s Mammoth Long Red Mangel

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Sow in May, in the same manner as cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. The Brussels Sprouts is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with it is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. Strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally good.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
275. Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and purest strain.....	$0.05	$0.15	$0.50	$1.50
278. Dalkeith. Of dwarf growth, producing large, solid sprouts.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50

D. & B.'S AMERICAN GROWN CABBAGE

Cabbage requires deep, rich, mellow soil, high manuring, and good culture to obtain fine, solid heads. For early use, sow seeds of the early kinds in the hotbeds or in a box in the house the last of January or early in February; transplant into the open ground in April, in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in the row; or sow a bed of seed outside as soon as the soil can be worked. Transplant in about four weeks. For second early Cabbage, sow in April and transplant in May. For late Cabbage, sow in May and transplant in July in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. In transplanting, it is important that the plants be set down to the first leaf, so that the stem may not be injured in case of frost. Be careful not to cover the heart of the plant. Hoe every week and stir the soil deep. As they advance in growth draw a little earth to the plants until they begin to head.

Of late years many crops of early cabbages have been destroyed by magots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water and apply once a week.

D. & B.'s Earliest Express Cabbage

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder, slug shot or Paris green. The last two are poisonous and should not be used in large quantities, or late in the season; however, should their use be necessary, care should be taken to remove the outside leaves before the heads are used.

If the disease called club root should get a foothold, do not plant the land with any of the cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

First Early Sorts

281. D. & B.'s Extra Early Express The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation, being fully ten days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, having produced good marketable heads in 80 days from planting. The heads are of good size, very solid, pointed, with very few loose leaves. Being very dwarf and compact, plants may be set close so as to produce an enormous yield to the acre. Unexcelled as an extra early family or shipping cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.70.

284. Early Jersey Wakefield While this variety is not quite as early as our Extra Early Express, we consider it the best of extra early, oblong or conical-shaped head varieties for general early market in the United States. It is by far the most popular of the class, and more seed is planted of this variety than of all others of the same type. Earliness, combined with hard heading qualities, are the essential features of a good strain of this sort. Our seed is the result of the most careful selection from early-maturing heads of uniform size (slightly under medium) with small outside leaves (permitting close planting). We have taken great pains to secure a fine strain of this cabbage, and we think our reselected seed is without superior. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 80 cts.; lb., $2.25.

287. Earliest Etampes Very similar to Express. The heads are fully as large, not quite so hard, but are of excellent quality. Sold for "Earliest of All," "Wonderful," etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

290. Early York Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts., lb., $1.75.

CABBAGE—Second Early, or Summer Sorts

293. Early Winningstadt **The Old Standby.** Well known and popular cabbage. In season very close to Early Jersey Wakefield. The leaves are dark green and very tightly folded, making it the hardest of any early cabbage. This variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well both summer and winter. Our seed has been especially selected. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

Danish Ball Head Cabbage

296. Early Flat Dutch An excellent second early cabbage, producing large solid heads of uniform shape, flattened on top. Fully developed heads frequently measure 10 to 12 inches across and weigh 12 to 15 pounds each. It also is fine grained and of dainty flavor. It succeeds everywhere, but seems particularly suited to the South, as it has strong heat-resisting qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

299. Henderson's Early Summer About 10 days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being fully double the size it may be classed as decidedly the best large Early Cabbage, and is deservedly popular with market gardeners. Equal in weight to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves allow it to be planted nearly as close as the Early Jersey Wakefield. Keeps a long time without bursting. Heads round, not pointed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.20.

302. Fottler's Early Brunswick Short Stem One of the very best second early sorts, especially for the home garden. Plant of dwarf compact growth, with very short stem and few outer leaves. Head large, flat, solid and of excellent quality. Most desirable as an intermediate variety and also well adapted for late use. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer-stemmed coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

305. All Seasons' Cabbage **A Grand Variety.** We can safely recommend the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger (about double the size), and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable, and profitable cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color, and being tender and fine keeping, are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during the summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 70 cts.; lb., $2.00.

CABBAGE—Late, or Autumn and Winter Sorts

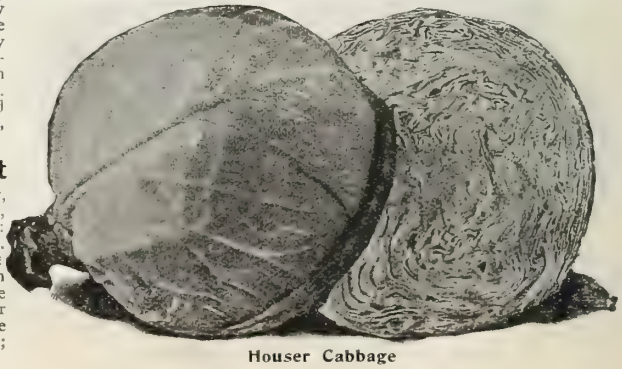
308. Darling & Beahan's Extra Selected Volga **The Quickest Growing Large, Late Variety**

A new cabbage which is one of the finest varieties. For uniformity in growth, shape of head, and hardiness we have never seen its equal in a large-heading variety. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. Seed sown at the same time as the Wakefield had heads ready for market when the Wakefields were only half grown. The plant is nearly all head, having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and as hard and solid as Danish Ballhead, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 pounds each. The quality of this cabbage is very fine both for cooking and for kraut. It will keep perfectly all winter if kept cool.

If the plants are set out early they will head in July and August, and can be used as a summer and fall variety. We are sure this cabbage will prove a most profitable one to all who raise it. The plants are so compact that they can be set out 1½ x 3 feet, and will produce enormous crops on good rich land, and fair crops on land that would not produce a ton to the acre of some other varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

311. Stonemason Drumhead By many gardeners this is considered one of the most reliable varieties for fall and winter use. The plants are of medium size with only a very moderate number of leaves. Stem medium length, heads of good size, round and slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, tender, and entirely free from the strong flavor found in many late sorts. It is one of the few cabbages that is certain to please both the amateur and the market gardener. Our stock, we believe, is unequaled by any other firm. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.25.

314. Premium Late Flat Dutch A low-growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.



Houser Cabbage

317. Hollander, or Danish Ball Head Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality, and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Head medium sized, round, very solid, and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

320. Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over 50 pounds; under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average 30 pounds each. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.25.

323. Houser The best of the hard-heading varieties, excelling even the Danish Ball. For more complete description see page 2. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

SAVOY CABBAGE

The Savoy or Curly Cabbages are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality, and should be more generally cultivated. They are particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is considered. Most delicious after frost.

326. Drumhead Savoy The best of the main crop and late Savoys for home use or the market. Plants vigorous, densely crumpled, and very sure heading. The heads of this variety are larger, more solid, and better than the sorts offered as Perfection, Green Globe, or Drumhead Savoy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

329. Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys. Head round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine deep green color and excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

RED CABBAGE

332. Mammoth Rock Red The best, largest, and surest heading red cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.25.

335. Red Dutch For pickling; hard, oblong heads, dark purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.25.

CARROT

The carrot should always be furnished a good, rich, deep soil. Sow in spring as soon as the ground is in good working order. For garden culture, sow in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch to an inch deep. Press the soil firmly about the seed, as it is slow to germinate. For field culture, sow in drills from 20 to 30 inches apart; and when plants are one or two inches high, thin out to from three to eight inches in the rows, according to the variety. An important feature in sowing carrots, as in all other seeds, is firming the seed in the soil; this may be done with the foot or a spade.

The short kinds are finest grained, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The large kinds are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more relished by horses in winter and nothing is more healthful. Some prefer the short kinds even for stock, as they are so easily gathered and give such a good crop. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds to an acre.

338. Darling & Beahan's Improved Danvers, Half Long Larger, sweeter, and better in every respect than the old Danvers. Better for general crop. Will yield more per acre. More profitable for the market gardener. For full description see page 2. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

341. Danvers A half-long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size, coarsely divided. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange, and of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender, and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

344. Improved Long Orange This is a decided improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best-formed and deepest-colored roots of the old Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on deep and mellow soil. Roots distinctly larger at crown, shorter, thicker, and smoother than those of Long Orange, but so uniform and true to type that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

347. Guerande, or Ox Heart Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use, and when mature are especially good for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

350. Chantenay Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper, and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.60.

353. Darling & Beahan's Selected White Belgian **The Largest Carrot in Cultivation.** We do not claim that this is a table carrot or that it is suited for the market garden. But we do claim that it is the best stock carrot, and therefore the best carrot for the farmer and stock raiser. While not a table variety, the flesh is very sweet and is highly relished by stock of all kinds. Our Selected White Belgian Carrot is the heaviest cropping carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp, and solid, and very sweet in flavor. It is a vast improvement on the white and green Belgian sorts which

have been favorites in the past, as it is not only much more productive, but vastly easier to handle. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering them easily harvested. An important feature, also, is that they do not easily break in pulling or sorting. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

356. D. & B.'s Large Yellow Belgian Similar to our Selected White Belgian, except that it is yellow where the other is white.
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

CAULIFLOWER

D. & B.'s Best Early Cauliflower

The cultivation of cauliflower has been confined to a small percentage of regular market gardeners on account of the erroneous idea that it is not only difficult but expensive to grow. Now that this delicious as well as health-giving vegetable is becoming better known, all those who do grow and put it on the market are not only successful in producing good crops, but also in realizing good returns for their labor; in fact, cauliflower gives better results financially to the gardener than any other vegetable he brings to the market. The demand increases annually, and all gardeners should avail themselves of the benefit.

The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March, in a hotbed, and when plants are three or four inches high, transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground into soil that has been well enriched with good manure. Set the plants from 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather. For late cauliflower, sow seed in a cool moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle so destructive to everything of the cabbage tribe when young. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,500 plants.

359. D. & B.'s Best Early The earliest and best in every respect. From one to two weeks earlier than Snowball. A money-maker for the market gardener who gets his "stuff" in market ahead of the other fellow. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid, and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and for the market garden. The heads are large, from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from four to eight pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit, many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $2.00; ¼lb., $10.00; lb., $30.00.

362. Henderson's Early Snowball Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine, solid head; don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $2.50; ¼lb., $8.00; lb., $25.00.

365. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., $2.00; ¼lb., $7.00; lb., $22.00.

368. Dry Weather Also known as "Danish Giant" and "Gilt Edge." This is a fine, large, heavy variety that matures about a week later than Snowball Cauliflower. *It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations* on account of its large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads. For complete description see page 3. **Price:** Pkt., 20 cts.; oz., $2.50; ¼lb., $8.00; lb., $25.00.

CELERY

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed out-of-doors in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate well if planted in a hotbed or where subjected to a temperature above 60° F. When the plants are one to two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used, they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled" which is done by gathering the leaves together while the earth is drawn about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes or by wire hooks at the top. This is the method commonly used by market gardeners, but celery so blanched is more likely to become pithy than that blanched with earth. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they are wet or the ground is damp; to do so increases the liability to injury from rust.

A part of the crop may be simply "handled" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold-frame where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves and they will revive again.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process, which consists in making a spot as rich as possible and there setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other and the product will be very white and handsome, but we think it is inferior in quality to that grown by the old method.

371. D. & B.'s Snow White This grand new celery we quickly describe to celery experts by stating that it is a *Golden Self-Blanching* with *White Plume* coloring; it possesses the robust, sturdy, compact habit of Golden Self-Blanching, the stalks being even thicker, more solid and heavy, with immense solid hearts and all brittle, crisp, and tender, free from string or pithiness, and of delightfully rich flavor. For more complete description see page 3. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.25.

374. Giant Pascal This is a green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, and we recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is of medium height, very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large growing sort for fall and winter use. In the south it is prized more than almost any other kind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

377. White Plume The earliest celery. This is a well-known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture. It is really no more trouble to grow this celery than any other vegetable, for no "banking up" is necessary, although it helps to firm the earth against the plant and tie the stalks together to protect the heart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

380. Golden Self-Blanching This is the most popular and best yellow celery for early use. In nearly all markets it is the leading sort. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the white varieties and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use nearly as early as any other sort, and produces dwarfer and much larger bunches with broad heavy stalks which blanch into a deeper golden yellow color than the other varieties. The color is very handsome, stalks are crisp, tender, and free from stringiness. It is the standard of excellence in the yellow variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

383. Golden Heart Dwarf A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the half dwarf white sorts, except when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery

386. Winter Queen Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping until March, April, and even May if desired. It is short, stout, thick, and heavy, with double the amount of heart of any other celery, a habit of growth which gives it truly remarkable value. The leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy white, and are firm and solid. It has, in fact, many of the traits of the Golden Self-Blanching, but is of a deep green color, and far better keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

389. Celaric A turnip-rooted celery; roots, not tops, are eaten. Sweeter taste and stronger flavor than any other kinds. Fine for seasoning soups. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

Market gardeners and private planters should keep in mind the important fact that sweet corn produced in the north is earlier and more hardy than the same varieties grown farther south. We do not think it too much to claim that nearly all of our varieties of sweet corn are easily a week to ten days earlier than the same varieties produced elsewhere. This means a great deal to the gardener who wishes to have his corn first in the market, for it is then that the best prices are obtained. It is equally as important also to the private planter growing corn for his own table, as it lengthens the season for all varieties. One quart of seed will plant about 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts, an acre to hills.

CULTURE—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often, and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the soil rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of sweet corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the north sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts or from rotting of the seed in the soil. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

To have the finest sweet corn it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. The corn will be of inferior quality if it is either a few days too old or too young. **Our Sweet Corn is Thoroughly Tested before it leaves our hands.**

NOTICE—Where quarts of corn are wanted by mail, add 15 cents to pay postage.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

392. White Mexican If you want the finest market gardener's corn known, plant White Mexican. For more complete description see Novelties, page 5. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

394. Cory This popular extra early variety succeeds well where the summer is short, cool, and moist. Ears six inches in length with eight rows of quite broad grains. The cob is red. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

395. Pure Gold For description see Novelties, page 4. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

398. Extra Early Premo **A Pure Sweet Corn, earlier than Extra Early Adams.** A decidedly meritorious variety. A "sixty-day" Sweet Corn that combines all the merits of the leading early varieties, and is also really superior to all of them in size, quality and yield. Premo can be planted fully as early as the Adams, for the young plants withstand slight frosts, while the other varieties are tender, and the seed of them will rot if planted before the soil becomes warm. The stalks grow about 5 feet high, and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well-developed ears to the stalk. Many favorable testimonials have been received regarding this corn, and from our own tests (having grown it largely for several seasons) we do not hesitate to recommend it to our friends. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

401. Golden Bantam An early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight-rowed, six to seven inches long, and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Our stock has been very carefully selected during several seasons, and will be found decidedly superior to much that is offered. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

404. Peep-O'-Day **One of the sweetest of all Extra Early table varieties,** is what the originator has to say of this sweet corn. As tried last season, we can fully confirm his description. The stalks of Peep-O'-Day Corn grow from 3½ to 4½ feet high, and bear from **two to five ears each.** The foliage is light green, and, being small, stalks will stand very close planting. If planted in hills, put six to seven kernels in a hill, thinning out later so as to leave four plants to a hill. If in rows and not in hills, drop the seed six to eight inches apart. If planted early, cover about one inch deep. Seed planted later should be put in deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. Have the rows just far enough apart to admit of thorough cultivation. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

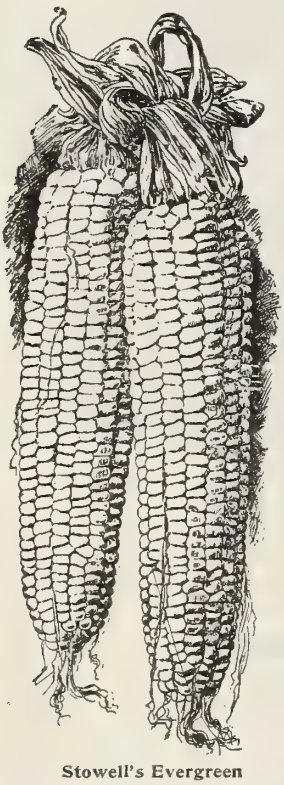
405. Morse's Golden Cream New this year. For full description see page 4. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

407. Kendel's Early Giant The ears measure 8 to 10 inches long and have 10 to 18 rows of grains. The majority of the ears are 12-rowed. The kernels are pure white, and are very sweet, tender, and palatable. Kendel's Early Giant is a prolific variety, and matures its ears in from 60 to 72 days, depending on location and character of soil. On warm, sandy land the ears are ready in 60 days. The large, well-filled, and highly palatable ears command a quick sale in any market where there is a demand for really choice early sweet corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES

410. Early Minnesota This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about six feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. Ears about eight inches long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet, and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

413. Perry's Hybrid This is a very popular eastern variety. Stalks about six feet high, bearing two ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rowed, which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium sized, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than Minnesota. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.



Stowell's Evergreen

416. Crosby's Early A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears 5½ to 6½ inches long, 14 rowed or more, with short, nearly square grains, which are very white, sweet, and tender. Plants about 4½ feet high. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

419. Early Evergreen We have tested many samples of Evergreen corn that were claimed to be earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to be just as good, but we have never found any of them so valuable as the stock of this variety we offer. It has been proven both on our trial grounds and in the field, to come into fit condition for use much earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to remain in condition quite as long. Ears about seven inches long, with 16 to 20 more or less irregular rows with very deep grain which is of the very best quality. Plants average from 6½ to 7 feet high and in ear resemble those of Stowell's Evergreen, but differ in earliness, and we think are more uniform. A standard main crop variety for home garden and market; also well adapted for canning. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

422 Mammoth White Cory An extremely early variety, usually fit to use in from 50 to 60 days from seed sowing. It is one of the sweetest and best. It is a sport or selection from the famous Red Cob Cory, which for years held popular favor as the best first early. White Cob Cory retains all of the good qualities of its parent, with the added merits of having a white cob and white kernels, free from the objectionable reddish tinge that sometimes occurred in the red cob variety. The plants are dwarf and stocky, enabling them to be closely planted; usually two ears are borne on a stalk. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

425. Stowell's Evergreen The best and most popular of all sweet corn varieties. Its reputation is based largely on its productiveness and large, handsome ears with fine flavored deep kernels, very white in color. For many years this corn has been the most prominent main crop sort and more largely planted than any other, being a general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. We have been selecting this for a number of years to improve it for family use. The ears are medium to large size. The grains are deep, exceptionally tender, and remain a long time in an edible condition. The dried kernels are shriveled so much that they readily show its unusual sweetness. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

428. Country Gentleman **For Main Crop. The Most Delicious Sweet Corn Grown.** Plump, pearly white, milky kernels, fairly melting in the mouth. Retaining its **delicate tenderness** even when a little old. **Very productive,** each stalk yielding three and often four ears, even six ears to a stalk occasionally. Country Gentleman is the finest of all sweet corns for the private table. The arrangement of the kernels on the cob indicates high quality. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender corn you will become a complete convert to it, for it will delight the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ear "in the milk" for several days longer than other corns. The ears average eight to nine inches in length, cob small; and plump, pearly white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. It produces three, many times four, and occasionally five and six ears to a stalk. But the great merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is, without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of any sweet corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

431. White Evergreen This is a high-bred, pure-white type of the ever-popular Stowell's Evergreen. From one pure white-grained ear, accidentally discovered some years ago, it has been developed by careful selection. Stalks very vigorous, 6 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender kernels. Market gardeners and canners have long been wishing for a white sweet corn as good as Stowell's Evergreen. They can now have it—sweet and tender. When in the green state, both cob and kernel are white as snow. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

POP CORN

CULTURE—Does well on sod land, or where clover has been turned down. Plant when danger of frost is over, in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, leaving three or four stalks to the hill. May also be sown in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping the seed 1½ to 2 feet apart in the drills, allowing only two plants to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly but shallow. Use 2 quarts to the acre.

434. Monarch White Rice Everybody knows the old variety named White Rice. Our strain is an improvement, with larger ears, more abundantly produced. Six ears on a stalk is not a rare occurrence. The grains are sharply pointed, and the ear is a handsome one. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

437. Queen's Golden This is perhaps the handsomest of all the pop corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Produces four to six ears on a stalk. Our stock of this strain is very fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

440. Silver Lace A pop corn well deserving its name. Its superior tenderness and semi-transparent appearance when popped highly recommend it. Grows five to six feet high, producing three or four ears to the stalk. The ears are of good appearance, five or more inches long, with smooth, round, white grains. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

CRESS

The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

443. Curled, or Pepper Grass The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled, and are used as a garnishing; also desirable with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Of rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

446. Gray-Seeded Early Winter A variety that does well on upland and produces a large cluster of leaves quite similar to those of the Water Cress in appearance and quality. It is quite hardy and thrives best in the cool autumn months. Also known as Upland. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

449. True Water This is a distinct variety of cress with small oval leaves and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet, but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

CUCUMBER

In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep, in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface.

Cucumbers

In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold-frames, filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so that the roots are not disturbed at all.

But the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is to dig a hole about 18 inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of manure and cover with about six inches of earth, in which plant the seed. Over this place a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. These places can be prepared about five or six feet apart. Keep the earth drawn up to the stems of the plants. Water and give air. As long as fruit for the table is desired, do not let them go so seed, as this impairs the fruiting of the vine. Two specimens allowed to form seed will take more vitality from the plant than two dozen for the table or pickling. Some of the small kinds are usually preferred for pickling, but Long Green is excellent for this purpose when young, and some pickling houses use White Spine exclusively.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These insects may be kept off by a frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

Use one ounce for fifty hills, and two pounds per acre when planted in hills.

451. Petoskey White Spine **The Finest for Slicing.** Cucumber perfection has been attained in this grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intensely rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading towards the tip. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit or culls. It is the ideal for slicing—flesh being compact, fine-grained, sparkling white and of most refreshing and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for the home garden or for market this variety is without a peer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

453. Davis' Perfect New. Superior in every way to the best strains of White Spine, which it will doubtless supplant. Full description on page 6. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

456. Early Short Green This variety is known also as Early Frame, and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

459. Early Cluster Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A hardy and very productive sort. These are desirable for small pickles. If the fruits are kept gathered, the vines will continue long in bearing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

462. Improved Long Green One of the best for pickles and salad. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits long, firm, and crisp. This variety is a very popular one, and the seed we offer is an improved strain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70cts.

464. Boston Pickling A distinct and very productive variety extensively grown for pickles. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth, symmetrical, and bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

467. Cumberland Combines prolificacy and vigorous growth with beauty and uniformity; is of the hardy White Spine type. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over almost the entire surface. During the whole period of growth the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being as choice for slicing as for pickles. The flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75cts.

471. Small Gherkin For pickles. A very small, oval, prickly fruited sort quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. Seed distinctly smaller than other cucumbers and is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

EGGPLANT

CULTURE—Eggplant germinates slowly, and should be planted in moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger, not only from frosts, but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 2½ feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which otherwise often destroys them. Some seasons eggplant will fail to set fruit or will not begin until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, although it is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the first blooms so that not more than two or three fruits will be set. It is desirable to shade the plants, when young, from very hot sun.

474. D. & B.'s Spineless New York Improved Entirely spineless. Fruits large, regular shaped, dark purple, and handsome. The most prolific strain. The large size and fine quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Plants large, spreading foliage, light green; fruit very large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

477. Black Beauty Fruit large, symmetrical in shape and uniformly of a rich dark purple color. Fruits mature a little earlier than our Improved Large Purple; but are not quite as large. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

ENDIVE or CHICORY

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July, in drills 14 to 20 inches apart, and when well started, thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Blanching may also be done by slipping large-sized but short tile or pieces of tile over each plant after the leaves are gathered up and held closely together.

478. Large Green Curled A large, strong growing endive which, by tying up, can be made to form finely blanched centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut and bright deep green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

479. Moss Curled One of the best autumn, winter, or spring salads. Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves, which, when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

480. Ever White Curled A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. The plant is moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Large Green Curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

GOURDS—Useful Sorts for the Kitchen Garden

Gourds are rapid growing and very interesting annual climbers, with ornamental foliage, odd and singular-shaped fruit; being tender, they should not be planted until all danger from frost is over. The following varieties will be found useful for household purposes, besides being extremely ornamental and serviceable as climbers.

483. Japanese Nest Egg Resemble exactly in color, form and size the eggs of hens; do not crack and are uninjured by cold or wet. The vine is useful for covering screens, etc., being quite ornamental. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

486. Dipper Like the Sugar Trough Gourd, this is useful also for many household purposes. The vines should be grown on a trellis so that the Gourds may hang down and thus have straight necks for handle. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

489. Dish-Cloth or Luffa A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, elastic, and durable. They are also useful in the bath in place of sponges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.;

492. Sugar Trough The fruits grow to a large size of very flat pear shape. By sawing off the upper portion large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes, such as buckets, baskets, soap and salt dishes, and for water pans for the poultry yard. The shell, when dried, is thick and hard, extremely light, but very durable, lasting a long time in use. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

495. Extra Fine Mixture of Gourds A splendid mixture of Gourds, including all the ornamental kinds, both large and small, of various shapes and colors, such as Japanese Nest egg, Mock orange, Dish-Cloth, Turk's Turban, Dipper, Serpent, Bottle, Warty Gourd, Hercules' Club, and many other curious and unique varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

KALE, or BORECOLE

Kale, or German Greens, do not form heads, but furnish an abundance of pretty curled leaves that are highly prized as food. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of the cabbage family. Can be successfully raised on almost any soil, but the richer it is the better the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May; transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Will endure considerable frost without injury. One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill; four pounds sow an acre.

498. Dwarf Curled Scotch, or German Greens A finely curled, spreading, low-growing variety, the leaves of which, when properly cooked, make a very palatable dish of greens. The plant is very hardy, and is grown extensively in the south for shipment. The leaves are long and of an attractive bright green color. This sort is often used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

501. Tall Green Curled Scotch Grows about 2 feet high, with an abundance of dark green leaves, which are very curly and wrinkled. So hardy as to be able to withstand winters in the Middle States without protection. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

504. Siberian A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its green foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge or bloom. The leaves are very large, comparatively plain in the center, but are cut and frilled at the edges. Very hardy, a favorite for greens and in many sections is extensively grown for forage. Sometimes called Sprouts or German Greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

KOHL-RABI (Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

When young and tender, they are fine for table use; when matured, they keep splendidly and are excellent for feeding stock. For early use, sow in hotbed, transplant and cultivate like Early Cabbage. For winter use, plant the middle of June or first of July outdoors in rows 18 inches apart, transplanting or thinning out to 8 inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill.

507. Earliest White Vienna Greenish white outside, with clear white flesh within. Smooth, short leaf; good for forcing; fine in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

510. Early Purple Vienna Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Bulb bright purple, flesh white; desirable for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt.. 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

LETTUCE

Lettuce is divided into two classes—the Cabbage, with round head and broad spreading leaves, and the Cos, with long head and erect, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most rich and refreshing. The Cabbage form has a subdivision called Curled, from the form of the leaves, having the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads, but is very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects.

Sow in the open ground as early as possible, barely covering the seed. If the hotbed is used, let it be started quite early. Give but little heat and plenty of water and air on fine days. Let the plants in the bed be about four inches apart. As they increase in size, thin them out, or they will become weak. Lettuce generally runs to seed very early in the season, so that after warm weather sets in it is difficult to find a good head of lettuce in most gardens. The remedy is to plant for late use in a cool, partially shaded place, in rich soil. One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

D. & B.'s Improved Hanson Lettuce

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES

513. D. & B.'s Ice Cream Largest and best lettuce. Heads have grown eight inches across and weighed one pound. Rich, buttery, crisp, and cool. Full description on page 6. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 35 cts.; lb., $1.00.

516. Early Prize Head Mammoth heads; even the outer leaves are crisp and tender; light green, tinged with brownish red. Superb flavor; very hardy; fine for home use; too tender to ship any great distance. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

519. Fine Butterhead Lettuce California Cream Butter Extra fine sort of this type, forming splendid, large, compact heads in cool weather. Heads round and solid; outside green; within the leaves are a rich creamy yellow color; most delicious and buttery in taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

522. Darling & Beahan's Improved Hanson In table quality this lettuce is perfection itself. It is wholly free from bitter taste, having a sweet and rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity, and resists heat and drought well, and is very slow to run to seed. Its ability to remain sweet and tender is one of the leading characteristics. It is a perfect open-air lettuce in all respects. It is hardy and may be set out in earliest spring or grown late in the fall. Every year increases the already wide demand for our strain of Improved Hanson, and no lettuce has a wider American popularity than this hard heading Cabbage Letuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

525. Big Boston **A Great Favorite with our Trucking Friends. After Hanson about the Best Seller in our Entire List.** There is no question that this large cabbage lettuce is constantly gaining in popular favor in all sections of the country, whether grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, in frames for use in early spring, or for forcing in the greenhouse during the winter. Its large, compact white heads, which are always crisp and tender, are attractive either upon the market stall or on the table. Our strain of seed is carefully grown and is the best that can be had. It is recommended to all home and market gardeners desiring a fine, big, crisp, and tender cabbage lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

528. Early Curled Simpson (*Seed White*). An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet, tender, and well flavored. This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are very young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

531. Black-Seeded Simpson One of the best varieties for sowing out-of-doors where a thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired, and for those markets which demand a very large, loose, clustering sort of a light yellowish green color. Leaves are slightly ruffled and blistered, and even the large outer ones are very tender. Uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

534. Tilton's White Star (*Seed White*). An excellent forcing and outdoor sort for market gardeners, as it grows to a large size, with broad, thick leaves, frilled at the edges. The variety forms a loose cluster, blanches well, is of very good quality, and remains long in condition for use before running to seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

537. Grand Rapids For winter forcing in greenhouse there is no variety that produces such results as the Grand Rapids. It is a leaf lettuce; the leaves are very finely curled, and are of very handsome appearance. In habit it is a strong grower, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other variety. Its upright habit admits of very close planting in greenhouse, and in the garden. One of the very best leaf lettuces for outdoor use. Our selected stock has been especially grown for greenhouse use, and runs wonderfully even and true to type. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

COS LETTUCE

Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf-shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Excedingly crisp, tender, and of delicate flavor.

540. Early White Self-Folding (*Seed White*). Leaves yellowish white, crisp, tender, and of good quality; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Romaine or Trianon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

543. Darling & Beahan's All-Summer Lettuce Our mixture consists of all the above varieties — Head, Curled Leaf, Cos, Black and White Seeded—all mixed together. It makes a very valuable lettuce for those who have only a small place, giving them fresh lettuce all the season from one planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

MUSKMELON

Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor. The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials or the vines will be injured. Should even the diluted material prove injurious to the vine, use road earth only, as frequent dusting with this alone will often prove effective especially if a wind is blowing.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

546. Darling & Beahan's Mammoth Prolific Fruit of the largest size, frequently weighing 10 to 15 pounds; long, deeply ribbed, and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large, late maturing melons, and so hardy that we specially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

549. Darling & Beahan's Extra Early Hackensack **A Reliable and Bountiful Yielder. Large, Handsome, Early, Green Flesh, Rich and Sugary.** This New Early is a selection or improvement almost equal in size to the Hackensack, and at least ten days earlier. Several years' thorough trial has proven it to be the best as well as the earliest of all large netted melons. The melons weigh from four to six pounds each. The skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

Improved Rocky Ford

552. Jenny Lind This is the earliest of the green-fleshed sorts, and one of the sweetest. It is round or flattened. In size it is small, being from three to five inches in diameter—a very convenient size for serving in halves. It is more largely grown in the great melon producing state of New Jersey than any other sort, and is used in enormous quantities in the Eastern cities and at the seashore resorts. The vines are very prolific and the culture profitable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

555. Improved Large Green Nutmeg Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

558. Bay View Fruit of largest size, frequently ten or fifteen pounds. Deep ribbed and coarse netted. Best of large, late maturing sorts. Many persons prefer the old form of muskmelon which was large and long, and we offer this as the best of the type. It is of good flavor, productive, with firm flesh, and does not rot quickly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

561. Rocky Ford, Improved This delicious melon is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape and beautifully netted. It has been improved at Rocky Ford, Colorado, a section noted for its fine Muskmelons. The melons average about five inches in length, and are of most delicious flavor; flesh is smooth grained and light green color. It is a very popular variety, and the melons are found on the tables of all leading hotels and restaurants during their season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

D. & B.'s Unequalled Gem

564. Darling & Beahan's Unequaled Gem

Truly a Gem among Melons

It is extra early and a prolific bearer of rather small, flattened, round, deeply ribbed melons with a smooth deep green skin, free from netting; the flesh of beautifully reddish-salmon is very deep, tender, sweet, and highly flavored, simply delicious. The vines are healthy, strong growers, and continuous bearing all season long if the melons are picked as soon as ripe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

567. Paul Rose, or Petoskey Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh, a rich orange red like the Osage, but

Petoskey Muskmelon

even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity; the most uniformly good of any muskmelon grown. Best shipper, just the size for hotel and table use. Really has no equal as a market melon for professional growers and one of the very best sorts for the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.20.

570. D. & B.'s Emerald Gem Aside from our Unequalled Gem no melon in cultivation is of such rich flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

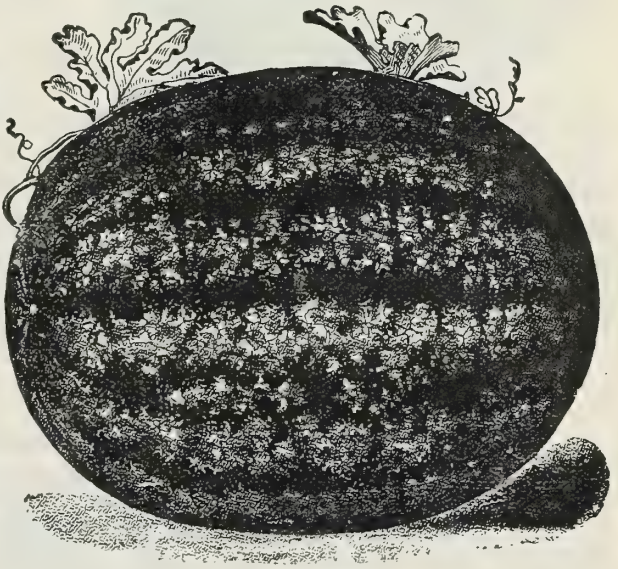
573. Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream Fruit medium to large sized, oval, slightly ribbed; dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets as there is always a considerable demand for it from the restaurants and hotels, where its excellent qualities are highly appreciated. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and finely flavored flesh of this sort, and careful comparisons on our trial grounds prove it to be unequaled, even by "special selected seed" offered at very high prices. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

576. Hoodoo This new melon was bred and named by Mr. Paul Rose, the melon specialist, who claims it to be an ideal basket and crate melon. The melons are of medium size, round, heavily netted, flesh very thick, of rich orange color, handsome appearance, and of the sweetest flavor. Average weight of melon, 1½ pounds. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper; its vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. A good medium-sized melon for both home or market gardener. Seed direct from headquarters stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

579. Burrell's Gem This new melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size, and shape as a shipping variety. It has a thin tough rind, the ribs of which are closely interlaced with gray netting. The average length is 6 inches by 4½ inches in diameter. They weigh about 2¼ pounds each. The reddish orange flesh is very thick, fine grained and spicy, and of a flavor unexcelled by any other melon. So great has been the demand for this variety by commission houses who have handled them that growers are unable to keep them supplied. They always commnad a much higher price than other sorts and sell readily when other melons are a drug on the market. Our seed comes direct from the originator. Be sure to include with your order. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

WATERMELONS

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best situation to plant watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and very thoroughly. If extra large watermelons are desired for exhibition purposes, leave but one or two on a single vine. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, with a very generous shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. If commercial fertilizer is used, it should contain a large percentage of ammonia and potash. Plant eight or ten seeds in each hill, and finally, when danger from insects is past, thin out to three strong plants. **Owing to the large size of watermelon seeds, the ounce size packets are about right for small gardens.** One ounce of seed will plant 20 to 30 hills; four or five pounds will plant an acre.



Cole's Early

582. Darling & Beahan's Iced Honey **Will Ripen Farther North than any, and is just as valuable South. Iced Honey** is the finest watermelon for the family garden. People, particularly in our Northern States, can now enjoy, from the beginning to the close of the season, most delicious watermelons, for **Iced Honey** is not only **the earliest variety** in cultivation, but it continues to bear throughout the season. Full description on page 7. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

585. Fordhook Early One of the largest of the extra early varieties, and claimed to be the earliest of all. Shape nearly round. Color a medium shade of green. Flesh bright red, and of deliciously sweet flavor. The rind is sufficiently hard to make it a good shipper. Its originator, who lives in Delaware, says that this variety always matures first in competitive trials with other sorts, and may justly be regarded as the earliest of all. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

588. Hungarian Honey A superb melon and one of the sweetest in cultivation. It is of medium size and very hardy. The color is dark green; flesh bright red, sweet as honey and of the finest flavor. Altogether this is one of the most satisfactory melons grown and should be in every home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

591. Kolb's Gem Probably the most extensively grown for long distance shipping of any watermelon ever originated. The flesh is bright red and of good flavor. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

594. Livingston's Nabob **The Best for the Home Garden, the Market Garden, and for Shipping.** Deep red flesh. Crisp, sparkling, lusciously sweet. A melon for all sections; equally valuable for Northern or Southern States. Vines hardy, vigorous, healthy, and productive; fruit large and heavy (weighing 30 to 60 pounds), resembling the Kolb Gem in shape, but differing in color, being peculiarly mottled, rather than striped; rind thin and very firm; fruit keeps a long time, and is not excelled in shipping qualities; seeds dark buff or dunn color; flesh the deepest scarlet, firm, solid, and of richest flavor. Does equally well on different soils, in various climates, and under unfavorable as well as favorable conditions. Every one praises its many splendid qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

597. Sweetheart A large watermelon, nearly globular in shape, but a little longer than thick. The skin is a bright, beautiful mottled green. The flesh is red, firm, crisp, melting, and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper and excellent shipper, and a good selling melon, being attractive and of good quality. The quality continues to improve after ripening. Very popular as a shipping melon, particularly in the South. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

600. Ice Cream, or Peerless This is an old favorite and is still the standby in many places for an early market melon. One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, but somewhat uneven in shape, bright green, finely veined with a darker shade; rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, tender, and very sweet. Seed white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

603. Phinney's Early A valuable variety for use in the North, as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

606. Cole's Early Decidedly the finest variety for the private garden, but is too brittle for long shipments. It is very early and will mature farther north than most other sorts. Of medium size, very productive, continuing to bear throughout the season. Flesh of bright red color, of granulated, sparkling appearance. In flavor lusciously sweet and refreshing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

609. Kleckly Sweets, or Monte Cristo This splendid and most sweet water melon has certainly become very popular wherever it has been thoroughly tested. It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary and splendid in every way. The melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter; of handsome appearance; ripens early, and is most desirable for the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

612. Tom Watson An extra long melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The luscious crimson flesh is "as sweet as honey," melting, and of superb flavor. The average melon will weigh 35 to 40 pounds, and measure about 28 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. It is very prolific, producing in great abundance the large delicious fruits. We have great faith in the Tom Watson, and believe it is one of the very best watermelons ever offered. Sure to take a leading place with large melon growers and shippers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

CITRON

These are a small and hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft like in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

615. Colorado Preserving This is a large-fruiting strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Green seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinage. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Water freely. In the south the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

618. White English Leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

621. Brown or Black Mustard More pungent in flavor than the White. Seed black. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

624. Southern Giant Curled Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall and plants used early in spring as a salad. Seeds brown. Plants two feet high; enormous bunches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

627. New Chinese A giant curled variety with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

ONION

Of Strong Vitality and Superb Selected Strains.

The Onion is universally grown in the family garden and is one of the most profitable market-garden crops, repaying many fold any extra care in preparing and fertilizing the ground and subsequent cultivation. No feature of this crop, however, is more important than the planting of **a strictly high-grade strain of seed,** as the proper preparation of the soil and cultivation of the crop involve considerable outlay. The profitable returns depend altogether on the sure ripening of the bulbs, and such a dependable strain of seed can be grown only from choice selected well-ripened bulbs. Our Onion Seed is grown for us under the most thorough and critical inspection, and we confidently claim it is the choicest that it is possible to produce. Cheap Onion Seed grown from badly shaped or poorly ripened bulbs will produce after its kind. *A few dollars saved in the purchase of Onion Seed for planting may result in the loss of hundreds of dollars when the crop is harvested.*

Onions must have clean and very rich soil. It is useless to attempt to grow them on a poor unsuitable one. A liberal use of manure is more essential to this than any other crop. It should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked over during the previous summer. If it is too rank, it is liable to make soft onions with many scullions. Any of the high-grade commercial fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and fine-ground bone will often benefit soils that are already very rich. Get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. A week too late makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. If onions do not get a good growth before hot dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart, nor more than half an inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop. In cultivating to destroy weeds and keep ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. With proper manuring onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and will become cleaner and better every year. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, or five pounds per acre.

It has been found difficult to grow onions from seed in the South, while from sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These sets are little onions, grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as peas. Set out in the spring, they soon form large onions. There are two kinds of onions that are not grown from seeds—the Potato and Top Onions. The Potato Onion grows in clusters, underground; bulbs are planted in the spring and produce large onions; the large onions are planted the next spring and produce clusters. The Top Onion produces small clusters at the top of the stem; the small onions are planted the following spring, and the result is full-grown onions; and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on top for seed.

The seed we offer is the best home grown not the cheap imported seed sold by some.

630. White Portugal, or Silver Skin The leading White Flat Onion. For the family garden it is one of the best. The bulbs attain a good size, ripening evenly; the color is a beautiful silvery white when cured under cover. Its shape is flat but symmetrical. For a white variety it is not only early but a good keeper. For slicing and boiling it is one of the best, the flesh being mild and tender. It is largely grown for pickles when sown three or four times as thick as usual and is also extensively sown for sets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 65 cts.; lb., $2.00.

633. D. & B.'s Southport White Globe The most beautiful onion grown, being of symmetrical globe shape with a smooth satin-white skin, forming a perfect silver ball. For full description see page 7. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

636. D. & B.'s Southport Red Globe A handsome onion of immense size, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference, solid, heavy, and of perfect globe shape; the skin is of a glossy deep purplish-red color; flesh close-grained, sparkling white, cooking tender and mild. For full description see page 7. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

639. D. & B.'s Southport Yellow Globe

This is one of the most satisfactory and popular varieties raised, either for family use or for market. It is an enormous yielder, hardy, and reliable, making, under good conditions, often up to 1,000 bushels per acre. For full description see page 7. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

642. Yellow Globe Danvers

A Standard Variety everywhere. Shape, round, uniform, not "necky," attractive color, mild flavor, fine quality; early, but sure keeper; heavy cropper; good seller; more extensively grown than any other Onion.

A fine productive variety of medium size; skin coppery yellow; flesh creamy white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The bulbs are rather flat with small necks, and ripen down very evenly.

Except in the extreme South, where the varieties usually grown in the North do not succeed, this variety is more generally grown than any other. It is popular on the market stands of every city and a general favorite in every garden. It is round in shape, brownish-yellow in color, and very attractive in appearance. It is of medium size, very solid and heavy, of excellent quality, and produces an enormous weight per acre. It forms a bulb very early in the season, so that it may be used almost all summer, and ripens up crisp and solid in the fall. The tops die off entirely, leaving perfect-shaped bulbs without neck, which possess marvelous keeping quality.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers

645. Michigan Yellow Globe

Finest shape, best color, and yields largest crop of any yellow onion. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.10.

648. Mammoth Prize-Taker

Equally as tender as the popular Bermuda. This is the large, beautiful Spanish variety so often seen in the fruit stores and markets of all large cities. Prizetaker is by far the handsomest, most productive, most popular, and best of all Yellow Globe Onions. It is a bright, clear straw color, and always grows to a uniform shape, which is a perfect globe. It has a very small neck, and ripens up without stiffness of the neck. They attain immense size, fifteen inches in circumference being often attained when raised under favorable conditions. To reach this size it is necessary to start them early in hotbeds and transplant so they may have a long season to reach their mature size. Grown under ordinary conditions they grow to slightly larger size than the ordinary globe onion.

This Onion is of the same type as the large Spanish Onions imported in quantity and sold in crates. Grown now for many years in this country, our seed is thoroughly acclimated and if permitted to thoroughly ripen, keeps quite well, although the poor keeping quality of this Onion is its worst drawback. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 45 cts.; lb., $1.20.

Mammoth Silver King

651. Mammoth Silver King

A most strikingly attractive onion. The bulbs are flattened but thick through, and the average diameter is from five to seven inches; single bulbs weigh from two to three pounds each. The onions are of a beautiful silvery white color, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor, so sweet and tender that they can be eaten raw like an apple. These qualities make it the best for exhibition at fairs, as well as for the home table. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

654. Early Neapolitan

A large, early onion, with silvery white skin. A leader in the Italian markets and of proven merit in America. If sown early, will grow to a large size the first year. A good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., $1.50.

657. Extra Early Red Flat

It will succeed in cold, mucky ground, where other sorts would fail. It matures ten days sooner than the Red Wethersfield. It can be made to produce fine, marketable onions in 90 days from the sowing of the seed. It is of mild flavor, and keeps well. The color is a deep, rich red; the grain is fine and close, and the onion is solid and heavy. It is hardy, reliable, and well adapted for early market. Extra Early Red will succeed almost anywhere, but is peculiarly fitted for northern latitudes, where the seasons are short and cool. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 45 cts.; lb., $1.20.

660. Extra Large Red Wethersfield

Universally popular. A leading variety in all sections. Produces enormous crops of enormous onions, all clean, solid, heavy, and perfect. No "thick necks." Sure cropper. Long keeper. Unequaled shipper.

This is the most popular standard variety for winter market in many Northern States. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues in growth throughout the season and consequently makes *very large onions.* Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through. The outer skin is deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The large solid onions keep well to hold crops for late winter markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 45 cts.; lb., $1.20.

663. Australian Brown An extra early, long-keeping, medium-sized, globe-shaped onion, ripening three or four weeks ahead of Red Wethersfield. The color is clear brown amber, and they are remarkable keepers, onions having been kept a whole year in first-class condition. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

666. Mixed Onion Seed This mixture will be found not only very convenient but profitable as well. It contains globe onions, flat onions, white, red, yellow, and brown onions, all kinds. It will supply green onions early in the season, large onions early in the summer, and all varieties for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

ONION SETS AND BULBS

It is cheaper to raise onions directly from the seed. Many persons with small gardens, however, still prefer to use sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch onions to pull early in the spring, and for the earliest ripening bulbs. Prices by the bushel are subject to fluctuations of the market. The price per single quart will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

669. White Onion Sets Grown from our choicest strain of the Philadelphia White Silverskin seed. Price: Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 80 cts.; bu., $2.50.

672. Red Onion Sets Grown from Large Red Wethersfield seed, the best for sets. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.25.

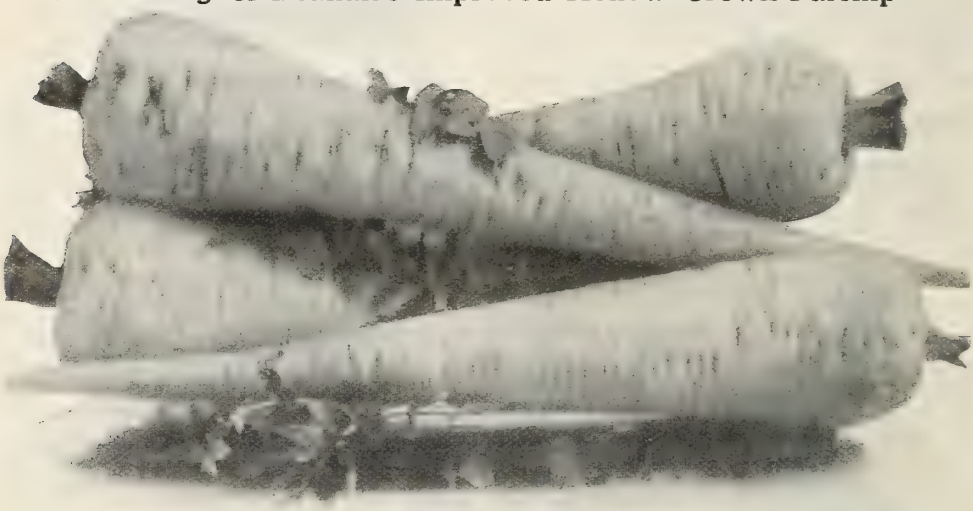
675 Yellow Onion Sets Grown from the choicest Yellow Globe Danvers seed. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.25.

678. Potato Onion Valuable for bunching or an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium size bulbs. Light brown skin; mild, white flesh. It is the earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all onions from sets. For the family garden, whether pulled green or as dry bulbs, they are most excellent. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.50.

PARSNIP

Parsnip seed germinates very slowly, and does best in a cool, moist soil; therefore it should be sown as early as possible, in drills from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep. The soil should be deep, mellow, and moderately rich. When well up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use in the North. If needed for winter, they may be dug and covered like potatoes. A light covering will answer. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds for an acre.

681. Darling & Beahan's Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip



This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored, cooking tender, sweet, and rich, rendering it one of the finest of table vegetables for winter use. The roots may remain in the ground all winter, being hardy, or some may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they can be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves their quality. This parsnip is the heaviest cropper of all, and we recommend it for both garden and field culture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., $1.00.

684. Long Smooth White Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

687. Guernsey The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger across and dig easier. Roots are very smooth, white, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

PARSLEY

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

CULTURE—Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to one foot in the row. When plants are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way, every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful plants.

690. Darling & Beahan's Dark Green Curled A distinct and handsome variety of quick, robust growth, forming compact, ornamental plants, densely furnished with strong-stemmed, graceful leaves, finely cut, most beautifully curled, and of that brilliant emerald-green color so highly attractive when used for garnishing. The flavor of the leaves is also unusually rich and aromatic, rendering this variety of special value where used for flavoring, in sauces, dressing, etc., either when fresh or dried. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

693. Plain, or Single Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

696. Double Curled The standard sort for outdoor culture, also highly prized by market gardeners for the greenhouse. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

699. Dark Moss Curled The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive. On account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

PEPPER

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment. In Mexico the hot varieties are eaten raw as we would eat radishes, but the greatest use is for seasoning other dishes. The large, thick-fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north, and are served in various ways, green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes, by cutting one side, removing seeds, and filling with chow-chow pickles. The fruit is often used in stuffing pitted olives. The seed of pepper plant is used as bird food.

The culture of peppers is the same as for eggplant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product, and also improve the quality of the fruit.

703. Chinese Giant

The Finest, Largest, and Handsomest Pepper of Them All

An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high, and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild, and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe, the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance.

Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼lb., $1.50; lb., $4.50.

706. Ruby King

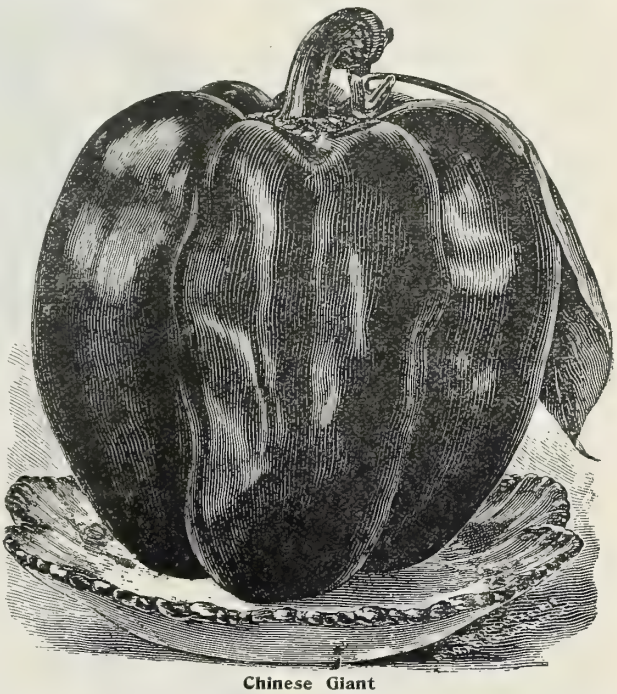
The most popular large-fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

709. Long Red Cayenne

A well known variety having a slender, twisted, and pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.



Chinese Giant

712. Large Bell, or Bull Nose An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

715. Sweet Mountain Large, regular, and of mild flavor; one of the best for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

718. Small Sugar Also called Sweet Pumpkin. This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pie is made. It is small, being about 10 inches in diameter, but of best character. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine-grained flesh; handsome, and an excellent keeper. It is prolific and in every way desirable. It can not be excelled as a table pumpkin. The average weight is about 5 pounds. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of convenient size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

721. Quaker Pie Very prolific, slightly oval in form. Rich creamy buff color. Flesh fine grained and rich. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

724. Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field Very popular in the South. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy yellow when mature; flesh yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

727. Connecticut Field An immensely productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. There is no variety that will do as well among the corn. Plant them on your richest land and you will be amply repaid. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

RADISH

Cultivated chiefly for its roots, though the young seed leaves may be used as salad, and the green seed pods for pickles. For the home garden, sow on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hotbeds having very rich sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 60 to 150 seeds to the square foot, and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is good, the whole crop can be marketed in 21 to 40 days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart, and thin, if necessary to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root magots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure, and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips, or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and are certain that there is none sold under other names which is better than the varieties we offer.

Early Round and Olive-Shaped Sorts

730. Darling & Beahan's Selected Early Scarlet Turnip

The Best Radish in cultivation for Family Use. For full description see page 14. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

733. Rosy Gem

One of the earliest Radishes grown. It is very handsome, being perfectly globe-shaped. In color it is a rich deep scarlet at the top, beautifully blended into pure white at the bottom. In quality it is exceedingly mild and crisp. Rosy Gem is indeed a gem in earliness, beauty, and quality. We can heartily recommend it to our patrons.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

736. Early Scarlet Globe

The most popular variety for hotbeds and forcing, as it is the earliest of all. It forms a small top and will stand a great amount of heat with out becoming pithy. The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich bright scarlet color; flesh white and tender, fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Early Scarlet Globe Radish

739. Olive-Shaped French Breakfast

A quick-growing, medium-sized radish, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

742. Early Crimson Giant Turnip Radish

Double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type. This variety develops to **5** and often **6** inches in circumference, weighing up to 1 ounce per bulb, or about four times the weight of similar sorts; but notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow or pithy, the flesh remaining sparklingly white, solid, crisp and juicy, and of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright, deep crimson color of the skin remains quite constant. Excellent both for forcing and open ground culture. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

745. Early Deep Scarlet, or Non Plus Ultra, Forcing

This variety has as small a top and is as **early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass.** Roots ready to pull may be had in three weeks and they may remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color; flesh is white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. May be planted very closely owing to its small top. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

748. Early Snowball

One of the quickest growing, besides being one of the prettiest round varieties in the whole list; white as snow, smooth as glass, very crisp and extremely tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

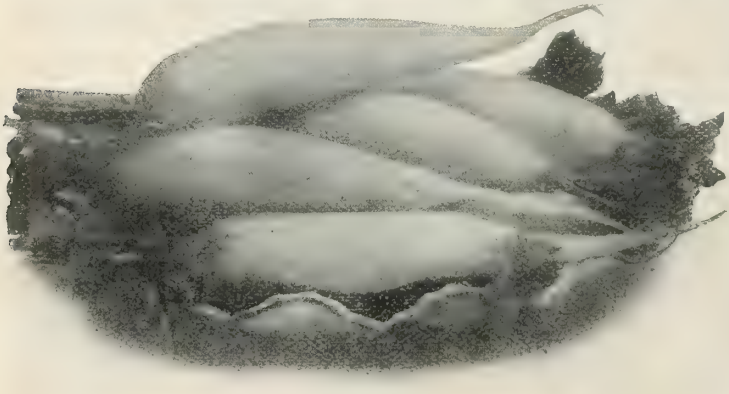
Early Long Varieties

750 Long Bright Scarlet

This bright scarlet, small-topped sort is about six inches long, is uniformly straight, smooth, brittle and crisp, and is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

753. Improved Chartier, or Shepherd

This American variety is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. Roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue crisp until they reach a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a long time. The roots are long, cylindrical, scarlet rose in color and gradually taper and shade into white at the tip. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



New Icicle Radish

756. New Icicle

Long, White, Extremely Early. Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort. Ready for use as soon as Long Scarlet Short Top, but has fewer leaves and is even better for forcing. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. *The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties.* Planted in spring the radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are *most attractive when bunched for market.* This radish is not only crisp and tender when young but retains these

qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition *longer than any other first-early variety.* It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowings in the open ground. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

759. Cincinnati Market This superb Radish originated in the vicinity of Cincinnati, O., with the "Glass Gardeners" there, and has been continually used by them for more than twenty years.

The tops are so small that the radishes may stand touching each other in the rows. The Cincinnati Market Radish grows perfectly straight and smooth, 6 to 7 inches in length. Skin scarlet colored, very thin, the flesh crisp, brittle and of delightful flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

SUMMER RADISHES

763. White Strassburg Handsome, oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white; firm, brittle, tender and possessing the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

766. Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger It is most beautiful in shape and both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and a rapid grower. A splendid sort for main crop either for home or market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

769. Giant White Stuttgart Of large size; in shape like a top; flesh and skin white; fine quality; firm and brittle, never pithy; can be stored for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

WINTER RADISHES

Sown in Summer and Used in the Fall, or put away same as you do Turnips for Winter Use.

772. Winter Rose China Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, and pungent. May be sown thicker than most other winter varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

775. Long Black Spanish One of the latest as well as the hardiest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

778. Round Black Spanish Roots round, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter use, as the roots keep a long time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

781. California Mammoth White Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. First introduced into this country by the Chinese. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

784. Darling & Beahan's All-Seasons Mixture Radish Our mixture of about two dozen kinds; contains all shades and shapes—red, white, pink, variegated; round, half-long, and long, in great variety. It is all the go for small gardeners where space is limited, and you want to make garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season, as they come early, medium, and late. You always have **some** that are just **right**—sweet, juicy, delicious, crisp. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

Requires a deeply cultivated and thoroughly manured soil. It is now cultivated to a great extent, and indispensable wherever it is known. Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows 1 foot apart; the second year after planting they can be removed in autumn to the permanent place in the garden allotted to them. Plant the roots 2 feet apart each way, in ground that is well enriched, at least 2 feet deep.

Rhubarb can be cured for winter use by cutting the stalks into small pieces, string them and expose to the sun until perfectly dry; keep in a dry place. **One ounce of seed gives 500 plants.**

787. Victoria In general use for market and home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

790. Linnaeus A very early sort; fine grained, delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., $1.00.

SPINACH

No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than spinach when properly prepared. Seed should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills sixteen to twenty inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of Cincinnati spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

793. Darling & Beahan's Long Standing Spinach is most extensively grown during the winter and spring months, for the reason that the plants quickly run to seed in hot weather. With our new **Long Standing** variety Spinach may now be continuously grown in any home garden, so that this most delicious of "boiling greens" may be enjoyed not only during cool weather months, but in the summer as well. It forms a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent, crumpled leaves of intensely dark green color; their great substance and short leaf stalks enable them to "stand up" in hot weather, retaining their freshness for a long period after cutting. There is no other variety that will stand so long without running to seed and remain in an edible condition. It is the best variety to be sown in the spring, and at monthly intervals for a successful summer supply. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

D. & B.'s Long Standing Spinach.

796. Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale Also called Norfolk Savoy Leaved. A great favorite with market gardeners along the Atlantic slope, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey southward. It has thick, dark-green, wrinkled leaves, and is perfectly hardy. Fine substance and flavor. One of the best for fall sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

799. Long Standing Prickly A little later than the leafy sorts, but yields a large quantity of thick and finely colored leaves. It remains in condition fit for use for a long time. Seed is prickly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTERS

Culture It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and illshaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

Mammoth Sandwich Island Spinach.

802. Long White French The variety most commonly cultivated and considered the best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth, and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

805. Mammoth Sandwich Island This grows *uniformly* to an extra large size, averaging fully *double the size and weight* of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their large size, are of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

This variety, where known, is entirely superseding the old type, as it produces roots nearly double the size and weight and of equally good quality. Seed sown in spring produces large, fine roots that may remain in the ground all winter or may be dug and stored in sand or earth in November, thus keeping them plump and sweet, to be used as desired during the winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

SQUASH

One of the most nutritious and valuable of garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, while the fall and winter sorts can be had from August until the following spring. The winter varieties are very well adapted for stock feeding and we heartily recommend them for that purpose.

Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and so planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. General methods of culture are same as for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Winter squashes should be stored in a moderately warm, dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible. For those who desire very early squashes, seed can be planted in boxes, and transplanted. Insect pests that attack the vines when small, such as the striped beetle, may be kept off by frequent dustings with air slaked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. For the large squash bug, commonly known as the "stink-bug," the best remedy is a kerosene emulsion.

SUMMER SQUASH

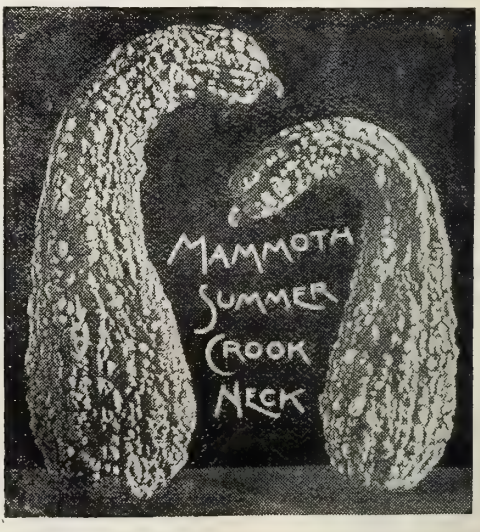
808. Early Golden Bush Scallop A very early, flat, scalloped variety of largest size; skin deep orange; flesh pale yellow and well flavored. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we would be justified by prevailing custom in renaming it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

811. Early White Scallop Bush is earlier than any other variety of dwarf habit and very productive. Summer Squashes should always be uesd when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

814. Mammoth White Bush, Patty Pan The old Early White Bush Scallop has long been the favorite early Summer Squash. Mammoth White Bush is an improved selection only a few days later; it is considerably larger and deeper has less scallops, saving waste, and produces more heavily. Peeled and sliced, then fried like an eggplant, this squash furnishes a most delicious dish. We have a very select strain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

817. Mammoth Summer Crook Neck A highly improved early type of the popular yellow summer crook neck. The squashes of this new sort are nearly double the size, measuring 20 to 24 inches in length, are solid, heavy, and freely produced on healthy, vigorous plants of compact bush habit; fruits heavily warted; surface color, deep golden; flesh yellow and of superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

820. Fordhook **This is a most desirable running variety for both summer and winter use.** The vines are of strong vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, eight to ten inches in length, slightly ridged, smooth thin yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw-yellow. If gathered young for cooking, *no other Squash approaches it in flavor*, while if allowed to ripen on the vine they can be stored and will keep in excellent condition until late the following June. Either for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies during the winter the *quality is unsurpassed*. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 40 cts.; lb., 90 cts.



Mammoth Summer Crook Neck.

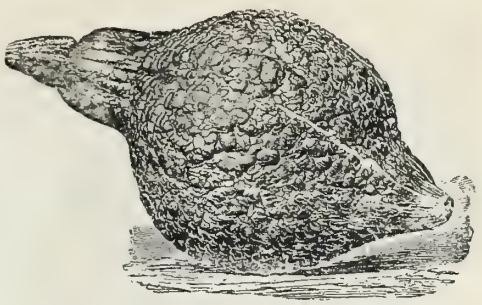
WINTER SQUASH

821. Boston Marrow A large-fruited, hard-shelled sort for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

823. Darling & Beahan's Improved Hubbard More people in more places plant the Hubbard Squash than any other sort; that is, it is the American favorite. It out-sells all other varieties in winter in the great Eastern markets. It is an especial favorite in New York and New England, but reaches perfection almost everywhere at the North from ocean to ocean. Thousands and tens of thousands of barrels of Hubbards are annually disposed of in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. While the average strain is good there are differences in the Hubbard type which should be recognized by progressive gardeners. Darling & Beahan's Improved Hubbard represents perfection. Being grown in the North, makes it doubly valuable.

The flesh is of a rich yellow or orange color, and is very fine grained, solid, dry and sweet. The

toughness of the rind or shell makes it a good keeper. The color varies somewhat, being sometimes green and sometimes reddish when mature; but the color and quality of the flesh are fixed and unchangeable—always a deep golden yellow or orange. Whether boiled, steamed, or baked, it is always richly flavored, sweet and dry. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth and very productive, yielding large, heavy squashes weighing often 10 to 25 lbs. each. Properly stored it may be kept from September to May. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



D. & B.'s Improved Hubbard.

826. Large-Warted Hubbard

A large strain of the famous Hubbard, retaining all the excellent features of the parent with the additional merits of thicker flesh, finer color, increased size, better constitution and productiveness. It has an extremely hard, tough, and densely-warted shell, which not only indicates superior quality, but renders it one of the best winter keepers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

829. Golden Hubbard **Also called Red Hubbard.** This is a counterpart of the old Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow; much richer in color than Hubbard, fine grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the green variety. This is a squash that every market gardener should plant, for it is a "seller." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

832. Pike's Peak Large oval fruits tapering at blossom end. Skin dark olive-green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines vigorous and very productive. We consider this one of the very best winter varieties. Has the reputation of being only variety surpassing the Hubbard in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

835. Essex Hybrid The large fruits are broad, round, and slightly flattened at the ends, with a large nub or *"Turk's Cap"* at the blossom end. Skin deep creamy orange. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

838. The Delicious **The Best Flavored Squash in Existence.** Full description on page 14.
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

841. Mammoth Chili **Weighs 200 lbs. or more. Immensely Profitable. Very Productive.** Attains an enormous size, often reaching a weight of 200 pounds, and not infrequently weighs 300 pounds. Despite its size, its flesh is rich and fine flavored. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. For feeding cows it is best to cut them up, mixing with ground feed. As the yield an acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will thus produce a very cheap and nutritious feed. In feeding to swine, all that is necessary is to break the squashes open and they will help themselves.

Mammoth Chili Squashes carry off the prize at nearly every show where they are exhibited. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

TOBACCO

CULTURE—Sow early in the season in warm seed bed and transplant, when the weather is suitable, in the open field. Cold-frames are first used, these to be covered with glass or muslin. Furnish sufficient moisture and keep the weeds pulled. When five to six inches high, remove to the field, which should previously have been well cultivated and fertilized. Set the plants 20 to 30 inches apart in the rows which should be three to four feet apart, depending on the soil fertility. Cultivate frequently and as long as the horses may work without injuring the plants. The quality depends largely on the soil, the fertilizers used, and the cultivation and subsequent care of the crop. Importance is also attached to the use of selected, tested seed.

844. Big Oronoco A favorite Virginia variety. Grows very large, broad leaves, A fine variety for dark plug wrappers and brings a good price in the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., $1.00.

847. Connecticut Seed Leaf This is a staple variety in all sections of the country and will grow successfully over a wide range of territory. Used for cigar fillers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.

850. Havana The best known variety, as it is used very largely for cigar wrappers. Commands the highest market price when well grown and cured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼lb., $1.25.

853. White Burley A mild and sweet tobacco. It is the standard main crop variety in the tobacco sections as it is extra fine for manufacturing in nearly every manner that tobacco is used. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼lb., $1.25.

TOMATO

CULTURE—For very early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and one-half inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a sunny window in the house.) When the young plants are 3 to 4 inches high, they should be transplanted into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them for planting out. Water freely at the time of transplanting into the open ground, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Tomatoes are easily propagated from cuttings, and will come into bearing about a week sooner than from seed. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow or the crop may be badly injured.

Ponderosa

Tomatoes grow splendidly trained to stakes or trellises, and the fruit is much improved, not only in appearance, but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market, and at private places throughout the country; especially is this desirable where neatness and at the same time economy of space in the home garden is desired. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake 5 to 7 feet high, tieing the plant up with wool or other strong, soft twine, and pruning quite freely as the vine advances in growth. By this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance generally, grow the clusters of the fruit in paper sacks, as is commonly practiced by grape growers. These paper sacks or bags should be put

on when the tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. About 2,000 plants will be produced from one ounce of seed, is a safe estimate.

856. D. & B.'s Improved Tree

Vine erect, strong, bearing fruit well up from the ground. Fruit very early, large, smooth, very solid. Color brightest red. Very meaty, with small seed cavities. Retains color when cooked. Very prolific. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

859. Chalk's Early Jewel

From seed planted at the same time and with plants grown under the same conditions, we find Early Jewel to be only about one week later in ripening the first fruits than Spark's Earliana, while it is a much more desirable variety in many ways. Full description on page 15. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.25.

863. Ponderosa

Quality beyond praise. Solid as beefsteak. Shape perfect. Size massive. Early and late. Luxuriant grower. Prodigiously prolific. Succeeds everywhere.

Ponderosa Tomato is in every way spendid. It excels in magnificent size, often attaining a circumference of 18 inches and weighing 2, 3, and 4 pounds each; perfect in form; free from wrinkles and fissures; as smooth as glass and as solid and meaty as beefsteak, free from watery cavities and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart; it is free from rot, but, above all, the delicious quality and flavor are its crowning merits—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when cooked.

Ponderosa Tomato is a luxuriant, healthy grower, independent of droughts, free from blight, and a prodigious, early and continuous bearer. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost.

Ponderosa Tomato is now grown in every State in the Union and every civilized country on the globe, and from everywhere it receives nothing but enthusiastic praise. Eulogistic letters regarding it are received by us in annually increasing thousands, and our sales of Ponderosa seed increase every year, thus convincingly proving that the marvelous success and popularity it has already achieved has not yet reached its zenith. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

Earliana

866. Improved Dwarf Champion

Bears fruit fully one-third larger than the original in all kinds of soils. It continues bearing desirable sized fruits until frosts. Fruit is produced in clusters of three to five specimens. The plants are close-jointed, each bearing a large number of fruits of a beautiful glossy purple, invariably "as smooth as an apple," firm, solid, thick flesh, with large meaty center. Quality the best. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.50.

869. Livingston's Beauty

The plants make a strong growth, are hardy, and bear plentifully. The fruit is produced in clusters of four to six, is large, of perfect shape, and retains its size until late in the season. Livingston's Beauty ripens early, has firm flesh of excellent quality, and the seed cells are very small. For shipping and early market it can not be excelled. May be picked quite green; will ripen up nicely, look well, and keep in perfect condition for a week after becoming fully ripe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

872. Livingston's Stone

The greatest Canning Tomato in the World. The largest, bright red, perfectly smooth, highest yielding, best keeping, finest flavored main-crop variety in existence. The color is a desirable bright red. The fruit is of good size, perfectly smooth, and of best table quality. It is a famous main crop tomato in many sections, both North and South, and is much used for canning. The plants are productive and the fruit bears shipment well. Stone is used for forcing purposes under glass, with very satisfactory results. Its shape, color, and quality adapt it to the fancy market trade, also to the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.; lb., $2.00.

875. Acme

Vine large, hardy, and productive, ripening its first fruit very early and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by the frost. Fruit purplish pink, in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, free from cracks, and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $1.75.

878. Earliana

The earliest tomato of all. Earliana is without doubt the earliest good tomato grown. It was raised and developed in a section of South Jersey, from which probably more early tomatoes are shipped than any other place in the United States. Earliana is not only extremely early, but of particularly fine quality, which is very rare in an early tomato. The flesh is remarkably solid, and it has few seeds. It has the habit peculiar to many early sorts of setting the bulk of its fruit close to the center of the plant, so that they are exposed to the sun and thus ripen early. These qualities make it particularly useful for a first crop variety, and where more than one sort is grown, Earliana should head the list. The fruits which develop later are not equal in quality to those of the later and larger sorts. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

881. Livingston's Globe

Is an extra good all-round sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a very beautiful variety, and on account of its shape one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other sort.

Livingston's Globe Tomato is early. In time of ripening we class it with the first earlies, being among the first to ripen fruit. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season. It is always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest tinge of yellow at any stage of ripening.

Livingston's Globe Tomato is an exceedingly productive variety, having plants with many short joints, at which large clusters containing three to seven fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully stated the plants are literally loaded with fruit. It is a remarkably good keeper, none of the many varieties we grow surpassing it in this respect—not even the everlasting keeping Peach varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼lb., $1.50; lb., $3.50.

Livingston's Globe Tomato

884. Livingston's Golden Queen "Queen of all the Yellows." Its superior flavor has brought it into general favor as a table fruit. It is solid, always smooth, entirely free from ridges, large in size, ripens early. The larger and riper fruits are sometimes tinged with red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 60 cts.; lb., $2.00.

TURNIP

The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

CULTURE—For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to the first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabaga) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drills. Sow one pound to the acre.

887. Extra Early Purple Top Milan A new strap-leaved variety—the earliest in cultivation. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, and with a purple top. Flesh white, hard, and of fine quality. It is a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

890. Extra Early White Milan Similar to the above, but pure white. A very good summer turnip, making wonderfully rapid growth. Fine-grained and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

893. White Egg This turnip forms a beautiful egg-shaped root, with a thin white skin. It is always firm, solid, sweet, and agreeable in flavor, and desirable for table use. It is a good keeper. Excellent for either early or late sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

896. Early White Flat Dutch A flat, smooth, white turnip, held in high esteem by all growers; one of the best for the family garden in the spring. Of medium size and matures quickly. Skin is clear white; flesh excellent, mild, and juicy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

899. Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved The most extensively used flat variety, quite early, only about a week later than Milan or Snowball. Roots flat, medium sized, of purple or dark-red color above the ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

902. Purple Top White Globe **The most popular of all market turnips.** It originated from the Purple Top Flat Turnip. Roots are of globular shape, and good size and in appearance are the best of all varieties. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white, and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper, and as desirable for table as for stock. An immense producer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

905. Yellow Globe A very desirable sort. The roots are of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned, and of pale yellow

Purple Top White Globe

color. The flesh is crisp, tender, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

908. Golden Ball, or "Orange Jelly" This distinct variety is the finest yellow-fleshed early table turnip that we know of, forming a handsome, small, round bulb, with smooth, yellow skin and small tap root. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, and the table qualities are unsurpassed; texture fine-grained and tender; flavor sweet and rich. It is of quick growth and adapted for spring, summer, or early autumn planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

911. Sweet German This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the Rutabaga, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm, and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the rutabagas. Highly recommended for winter and spring use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

914. Yellow Aberdeen Very hardy and productive, a good keeper; globe shaped. Color, Pale yellow, with purple top. Very firm in texture, and closely resembling the rutabagas in good keeping qualities. Good either for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

917. Large White Norfolk Usually grown for feeding stock, and although a little coarse in texture, it is of very good quality for the table. Roots large, spherical, or slightly flattened, and very white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the south where the tops are used for greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

920. D. & B.'s Turnip Mixture All kinds mixed. Best for the small garden. If one kind does not do well, some other will, so that crop can not be an entire failure. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

CULTURE—Same as Turnip. These Swedish or Russian Turnips require a longer season in which to grow than do the turnips, and with us the seed should be sown about the first to the middle of July to make large bulbs. The flesh is more solid and richer in flavor than that of the turnips, and they will keep in fine condition more readily during the winter months.

Improved American Purple Top

923. Monarch, or Tankard This is a yellow-fleshed sort, having very large tankard-shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine-grained, and of the best flavor. For earliness, quality, and weight, it is superior to any variety in cultivation, producing from two to seven tons per acre more than any other Swede, while the large percentage of saccharine matter contained in the roots makes it very nutritious to cattle. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

926. Improved American Purple Top
Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is also a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks and smooth skin; flesh is a beautful yellow color, fine-grained, very sweet, tender, and of excellent flavor. This strain is of American origin and is a purple top, yellow variety. It has been selected to produce a smaller top and a shorter neck than is usually found; the roots grow to a large size, and are of the finest quality and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

929. White Swede, or Russian Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh; fine flavor; good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

932. Budlong's White Rock Though sometimes called a turnip, this is more like a rutabaga. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white, and is one of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper, and a desirable sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

935. D. & B.'s Year-Round Rutabaga A mixture of all the above-named varieties. Valuable for the small garden as it furnishes "Bagas" through the whole season, some being just right to use at all times, from one sowing and from a small space. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, AND POT HERBS

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil and some are stronger and better when grown on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

		Pkt.	Oz.
990.	**ANISE**—Used for garnishing, seasoning, etc.	$0.05	$0.10
991.	**BALM**—Used for making balm wine and tea	.05	.25
992.	**BASIL, SWEET**—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews etc.	.05	.15
993.	**BORAGE**—Flowers excellent for bees. Leaves used in salads. ¼lb., 40 cts.	.05	.15
994.	**DOUBLE CURLED CHERVIL**—Used for seasoning salads, and garnishing. ¼lb., 40c.	.05	.10
995.	**CARAWAY**—For flavoring bread, pastry, meats, etc. ¼lb., 20c; lb., 60c	.05	.10
996.	**CORIANDER**—The seeds are used for flavoring. ¼lb., 15c; lb., 45c	.05	.10
997.	**DILL**—Leaves used in pickles, soups, etc.	.05	.07
998.	**FENNEL (Sweet)**—The leaves boiled are used in fish sauces, and beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring	.05	.10
999.	**HOARHOUND**—The leaves are used for flavoring, also in cough remedies	.05	.25
1000.	**LAVENDER**—The plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the manufacture of perfumery	.05	.20
1001.	**MARJORAM, SWEET**—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are used for flavoring, both green and dried	.05	.15
1002.	**PENNYROYAL**—Leaves are used for seasoning puddings and various dishes	.05	.80
1003.	**ROSEMARY**—Leaves used for seasoning	.05	.30
1004.	**RUE**—For medicinal purposes; good for fowls, for the croup	.05	.15
1005.	**SAFFRON**—Used in coloring certain dishes, also for flavoring	.05	.15
1006.	**SAGE**—Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing. Lb., postpaid, $1.25	.05	.12
1007.	**SUMMER SAVORY**—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans	.05	.10
1008.	**THYME**—Used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache	.05	.25
1009.	**WORMWOOD**—Beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards	.05	.20

D. & B.'S HARDY NORTHERN FLOWER SEEDS

We are just as careful in the selection of our flower seeds as we are with all our other seeds. They are grown just as carefully, from selected seeds of the highest standard of quality. They are given just as close attention during the growing season, and are harvested in a more careful manner, if such a thing is possible.

All that can possibly be grown in the north are grown here. This insures their having that wonderful strength and vitality found only in True Northern Grown Seeds. They will not only produce the strongest and healthiest plants, but the blooms will be larger, more perfect, and brighter colored than those grown from seeds grown in the south.

There is no place so small that there is not room for a few of these beautiful flowers, and with trifling expense a succession and abundance of blooms can easily be secured.

We should like to list and illustrate every one of the varieties; but space forbids, so we have picked the choicest varieties that give the best results, and at the same time have kept the list quite complete. The grades and varieties that we offer are of the best, so we can not cut on the prices, filling the packet as we do. We give great value for the money, and know you will be pleased with what you receive from us.

Annuals are those flowers that bloom and ripen their seed the first year, then die. Among these are Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories and many other very brilliant and fragrant sorts.

Biennials from seed, generally bloom the second year, and then die. Some varieties, if planted early, bloom the first season; therefore are treated as Annuals.

Perennials are those that endure our Northern winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the Perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Columbine, Larkspurs, Foxglove, Poppies, etc., are in this popular class.

ASTER

Half-hardy Annual

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April in cold-frame, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and, when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime or fresh wood-ashes stirred into the surface of the Aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots. One of the best annuals for cut flowers.

D. & B.'s Superb Asters

We introduce to our customers as one of the latest and highest achievements in China Asters a superior race in every way. The plants are of very healthy, robust, branching growth, about two feet high, producing on long stems massive peony-formed flowers of perfect form and faultless outline, and exceedingly double to the very center. The flowers are the most beautifully formed of all large Asters. The petals are of thick and durable substance, and in consequence the flowers last long in perfection. These Asters are wonderfully prolific and continuous bloomers from summer until checked by the frost. When grown in masses in garden borders or grouped in beds, their decorative effect is unapproachably gay and enlivening. When well grown, the flowers of **D. & B.'s Superb Asters** average 3½ inches across; 4-inch flowers are quite common, and if grown especially for cut flowers, the side branches pruned, allowing a plant to carry not over eight or ten flowers, one flower to a stem, their size will then be enormous, measuring 4½ and 5 inches across. These magnificent blossoms, being gracefully poised on strong, well-furnished stems 15 to 18 inches long, resemble good-sized Chrysanthemums, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration.

We furnish **D. & B.'s Superb Asters** in the following colors:

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1020. Rose Pink	$0.15	**1029. White**	$0.15
1023. Lavender	.15	**1032. Blue**	.15
1026. Crimson	.15	**1035. Mixed Colors**	.15
1038. The Collection of five separate colors, for			.60

D. & B.'s Superb Aster

D. & B.'s Giant Comet Asters

It would seem as if the highest possible perfection had been attained in these truly grand Asters. They win enthusiastic admiration from all who see them. The flowers are of immense size, often six inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet densely double half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. These giant varieties differ from the older well-known Comet Asters not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of fifteen inches, each plant bearing from twenty to thirty of these magnificent flowers on long stems, which give them an added value in cutting for vases.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1041. Giant Comet, Mixed Colors	$0.10	**1049. Giant Bright Rose**	$0.10
1043. Giant Crimson	.10	**1052. Giant Deep Blue**	.10
1046. Giant Snow White	.10	**1055. Giant Lavender**	.10
		1058. Giant Yellow	.10
1061. Imported Collection Giant Comet Asters, 6 separate colors			.50

D. & B.'s Improved Victoria Asters

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals, double clear to center. The flowers measure four to five inches across and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about 18 inches high and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Perhaps the handsomest Asters, taken all in all, for size, color, and profusion of bloom.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1063. Victoria, Finest Mixed Colors	$0.10	**1072. Victoria, Scarlet,** dark and rich	$0.10
1066. Victoria, Pure White	.10	**1075. Victoria, Sky-blue**	.10
1069. Victoria, Purple	.10	**1078. Victoria Collection** of four colors	.30

AGERATUM

NEW TOM THUMB VARIETIES

Dwarf, compact growing plants, 6 to 8 inches high, flowering freely throughout the season from spring-sown seed; splendid for bedding, edgings, or pot culture.

1081. SNOWBALL. Large clusters of pure white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

1084. ETOILE BLUE. A new variety from France; the finest blue sort in our trial grounds the past season; habit round and compact and even; 8 inches high by 12 inches in diameter; perfectly sheeted with heads of large, pure-blue flowers. Very effective. Pkt., 10 cts.

1087. BLUE STAR. A new variety, tiny and compact, only 4 to 5 inches high, densely covered with light-blue flowers; splendid for edgings and ribbon beddings. Pkt., 10 cts.

1090. PRINCESS PAULINE. A very pretty and unique Tom Thumb variety, growing bushy and compact, about 8 inches high, freely bearing heads of blue flowers with white centers. Pkt., 10 cts.

D. & B.'s Giant Comet Aster

ALYSSUM

1093. Sweet (*Maritimum*). This very hardy annual comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure-white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance, and are useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Usually not over 8 inches high, but spreads over a considerable amount of ground. Pkt., 5 cts.

1096. LITTLE GEM, or "Carpet of Snow." A dwarf, very compact-growing variety, that, while only 6 inches in height, each plant will carpet a circle from 20 to 30 inches in diameter. From early summer until very late autumn the plants are a solid mass of snow-white flowers of delicious fragrance. Pkt., 5 cts.

1099. SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Golden Saxatile, or "Basket of Gold"). A hardy perennial variety, that blooms the first season; its flowers are a most brilliant golden-yellow. Fine for rock-work. 9 inches high. Pkt., 5 cts.

GIANT-FLOWERED ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)

This old favorite is one of the most beautiful and useful border plants of our gardens. Its flowers, as you know, are borne on long spikes and in the greatest diversity of colors. Our strains of Giant Snapdragons have been selected with the greatest care, and we know they are very superior. They bloom profusely the first season from seed, but will be much stronger the second year. Half hardy perennials of easiest culture. The immense spikes of enormous flowers are most brilliant and showy. 2 feet.

	Pkt.
1102. Giant White—Pure snow-white	$0.10
1105. Giant Rose—Delicate rose-pink	.10
1108. Giant Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet	.10
1111. Giant Yellow—Pure soft yellow	.10
1114. Giant Queen Victoria—New. Extra large, superb; pure white	.10
1124. Collection of Giant Antirrhinums, five separate colors	.35
1117. Giant-Flowering Finest Mixed Colors. An elegant assortment of innumerable rich colors and shades, including all the named varieties offered by us	.10
3 pkts.	.25
1120. Dwarf Mixture — Contains the very choicest colors. 12 inches	.05
1123. Tall Mixture—The best colors. 2 feet	.05

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE

Exceedingly showy, early-blooming hardy, plants; always favorites, and of the easiest culture. The graceful, long-spurred flowers are very brilliant. They delight in the moister portions of the garden. The new varieties are greatly enlarged, and the range of colors and shades has been largely increased.

1126. New Double Hybrids—Large-flowering, long-spurred. Very beautiful, with several rows of cornucopia-like petals. Includes various charming shades of blue, yellow, lavender, and white. Pkt., 10 cts.

1129. New Single Hybrids—Large-flowering. Very fine. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 10 cts.

1132. New Long-Spurred Columbine "ROSE QUEEN"—A beautiful novelty producing in great profusion graceful, large-flowered, long-spurred flowers shading from light pink to dark rose, with white center and yellow anthers. Very delicate and beautiful. Pkt., 15 cts.

1135. Double Varieties Mixed—A very choice assortment. Pkt., 5 cts.

1138. Single Varieties Mixed—All the best sorts and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Little Gem Alyssum

1141. Aristolochia Sipho

(Dutchman's Pipe Vine)

The well-known hardy climber with pipe-shaped flowers and large heart-shaped leaves. Very effective for verandas. Grows 15 to 30 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

BALSAM

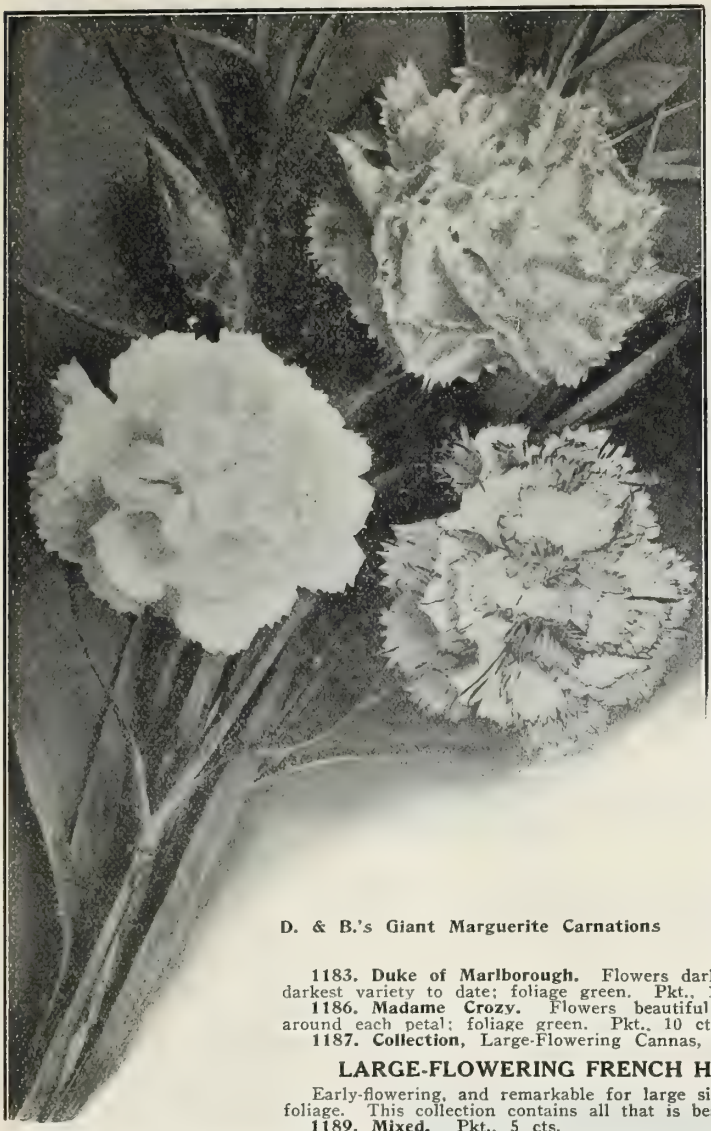
Known as **Lady Slipper** and **Touch-Me-Not.** Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that with good seed and proper care a *single* flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

1144. Double Solferino. Satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. Pkt., 5 cts.

1147. Double Camelia, extra fine mixed. As double as a Camelia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1150. Double Pure White. Well adapted for florist's use and for bouquets; very double. Pkt., 10 cts.

1153. Double Dark Red (*Atrosanguinea plenissima*). A very double, dark-red variety. Pkt., 10 cts.



D. & B.'s Giant Marguerite Carnations

1156. Mixed Double Dwarf. About 1 ft. high. Pkt., 5 cts.
1159. Mixed Double Tall. About 2 ft. high. Pkt., 5 cts.

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*)

Showy branching plants about 15 inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses, or rockeries. If sown in spring, the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall, will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual

	Pkt.
1162. Lilac, shading to light purple	$0.05
1165. White	.05
1168. Purple, a rich, dark shade	.05
1171. Rose Carmine, compact habit	.10
1174. Fine Mixed	.05

CANNA

Stately, ornamental plants, producing clusters of large flowers of the most intense, varied, and brilliant colors. Very desirable for greenhouse or bedding outdoors. Plant the seeds in February, first soaking them for a day in hot water. In August the plants come into bloom and continue to flower very freely until cut down by frost. Tender perennial. Store root in cellar in winter.

LARGE-FLOWERING CANNAS

1177. Crimson Bedder. Beautiful crimson blooms. Pkt., 10 cts.
1180. Florence Vaughan. Very large yellow flowers, thickly spotted bright red; foliage green. Pkt., 10 cts.
1183. Duke of Marlborough. Flowers dark, rich, velvety maroon; the darkest variety to date; foliage green. Pkt., 10 cts.
1186. Madame Crozy. Flowers beautiful scarlet, with gold border around each petal; foliage green. Pkt., 10 cts.
1187. Collection, Large-Flowering Cannas, four separate sorts, 30 cts.

LARGE-FLOWERING FRENCH HYBRID CANNAS

Early-flowering, and remarkable for large size and beauty of flower and foliage. This collection contains all that is best in Cannas.
1189. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.
1192. Dark Leaved Cannas. This mixture contains the very choicest varieties we grow in the dark-leaved Cannas. Pkt., 5 cts.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campania)

This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all. Stately and showy, and of the easiest growth. Hardy biennials.

1195. Calycanthema. "Cup and Saucer." Our mixture includes all the best colors and varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.
1198. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.
1201. Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.
1207. Imperialis (Imperial Canterbury Bells). A new type distinct from the older sorts, plants being dwarfer and the flowers larger, of regular pyramidal growth. Blooms upright. Colors rich and varied, including white, rose, carmine, violet, etc., all in delicate shades. Choicest mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.

GIANT-FLOWERING MARGUERITE CARNATIONS

These gorgeous and fragrant garden Carnations flower profusely summer and autumn from seeds sown in the spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of colors includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon, and many beautiful variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seeds sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1210. Mixed	$0.10	**1222. Striped**	$0.15
1213. Pink	.15	**1225. Scarlet**	.15
1216. Yellow	.15	**1227. The Collection** of above five separate Giant Marguerites	.60
1219. White	.15		

CASTOR BEAN

(Ricinus)

Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet or of green prickly fruit. Makes a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. Tender annual, 6 to 15 ft. high.

1230. ZANZIBARIENSIS. A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth, the plants growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves have a brilliant luster, measure about 30 inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark-red stems. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.

CELOSIA, OR COCKSCOMB

Very attractive annuals; free-flowering, and do well in ordinary garden beds or borders. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. The colors are varied, but the scarlet and crimson shades are the most beautiful and rich. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants.

Comb Varieties

1233. Queen of the Dwarfs. Grows only about 8 inches high. Immense combs of perfect form; brilliant dark rose. Pkt., 10 cts.

1236. Glasgow Prize. Large and very showy dark crimson combs. One of the most popular varieties. 9 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.

1239. Empress. Combs of colossal proportions; they have been grown measuring 18 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Pkt., 10 cts.

1242. Finest Dwarf Mixed. A choice mixture of all sorts and colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ostrich Plume Sorts

New type of Celosia, very graceful. Handsome pyramidal plants, 3 feet high, freely branched. Each branch gracefully tipped with mammoth brilliantly colored plume resembling an ostrich feather.

1245. Thompsoni Magnifica. Grand variety of the ostrich plume type; mammoth blossoms of vivid scarlet; purple, blood-red, golden yellow, salmon, etc. 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

1248. Gold Plume. Golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

1251. Fire Plume. Fiery scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.

1252. Collection, the 3 new Ostrich Plume Celosias, listed above. 15 cts.

D. & B.'s Centaureas

CENTAUREAS

The various varieties of this popular annual include such favorites as the Bachelor's Buttons or Corn-Flowers, and Sweet Sultans. Old-fashioned flowers of easiest culture. 2 feet.

1254. Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea Cyanus). Our strain is especially fine. The true old-fashioned Bachelor's Buttons of your grandmother's garden. Also called Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Korn Blume, etc. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1257. Emperor William. The rich deep-blue Bachelor's Button. Pkt., 5 cts.

1260. Double Varieties. A comparatively new strain; about three-quarters of the flowers come double; many choice colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Giant-Flowering Sweet Sultans (Centaurea Imperialis)

The very large sweet-scented flowers of this elegant class are the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flowers. The blooms are borne on long stems. Of the easiest growth; very showy in the garden all summer long. (See illustration.)

Annual Chrysanthemums

1263. Giant Mixed Colors. An elegant assortment of colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1266. Giant White. Splendid for bouquets; large fragrant, elegant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1269. Giant Odorata. An exquisite light blue; very sweet, large, and elegant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1272. Giant Suaveolens. This is the popular yellow Sweet Sultan; large, fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.

White-Leaved Centaureas (Dusty Millers)

Silver-foliaged plants; extensively used for edgings, hanging baskets, etc. Should be started early.

1275. Candidissima. Very thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves. 1 foot high. Pkt., 10 cts.

1278. CHOICE MIXED CENTAUREAS A grand mixture of all the above Bachelor Buttons and Giant Sweet Sultans. Will make a glorious display in your garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The annual sorts bloom throughout the summer, while the perennial varieties are gorgeous in the garden every fall. The plants grow from 1 to 3 feet in height.

Seeds of Annual Varieties

1281. Double White. Pkt., 5 cts.

1282. Double Golden Yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

1283. Double Sorts Mixed. All the most desirable colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.

1284. Choice Mixed Chrysanthemums, Single and Double Sorts. Very desirable for the summer garden; showy; free-flowering. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.; ½ oz., 25 cts.

Seeds of Perennial Varieties

1287. Japanese Hybrids. The best double-flowering varieties. Pkt., 15 cts.

1290. Frutescens (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy). Large, single white flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

1293. Chrysanthemum Inodorum (Bridal Robe). New; pure white; extra fine. Pkt., 10 cts.

1296. Maximum (Triumph Daisy). Large, single, pure white yellow center. Pkt., 10 cts.

CLEMATIS

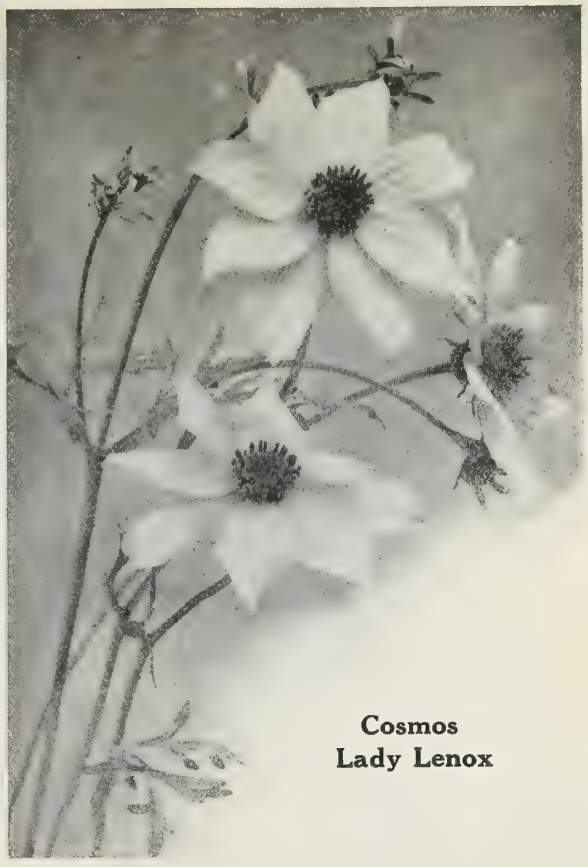
No flowering vine has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. They are universally admired for their quick growth, fragrance, and superb blooms; fine for arbors, pillars, trellises, and rock-work. The seed should be soaked for at least 24 hours in warm water before sowing. When well up, transplant into small pots preparatory to planting in the open ground in May. Hardy perennial.

1302. Jackman's Finest Hybrids. The best large-flowering sorts. Blooms 4 to 7 inches across, and in splendid shades of white, crimson, lavender, and purple. Pkt., 10 cts.

1305. Paniculata. Everybody knows this splendid hardy climber. When in bloom it is a fragrant blanket of white. Grows easily; fine for cemetery. Pkt., 10 cts.

COSMOS

One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed started early in the house or frame the plants will flower profusely in late June or early July. If topped when half grown, they will bloom quicker, the check seeming to induce earlier flowering. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains. *To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.*



Cosmos
Lady Lenox

1308. Giant White. This variety produces a profusion of large, pure white flowers which, being gracefully poised on long stems, are useful for decorative purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.

1311. Giant Pink. Pkt., 5 cts.

1314. Giant Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1317. New Gigantic Orchid-Flowered Cosmos, LADY LENOX. This gigantic Cosmos is the forerunner of an entirely new race of Cosmos. It is of extraordinary size and beauty. Visitors to the floral exhibitions last autumn were enraptured with its size and magnificent color. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color a delightful shell-pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Habit of plant strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high. Flowers may be cut with any length stem up to 5 feet. A splendid variety. Pkt., 15 cts.

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS. An early strain sure to bloom before frost, even when started outdoors, and will give a great profusion of bloom until late in autumn.

1320. Early Flowering Dawn. An early flowering strain in which all the flowers are white. Pkt., 5 cts.

1324. Early Flowering Mixed. Both white and colored flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

GIANT DOUBLE DAISIES

(Bellis Perennis)

A charming little plant for pots, edgings, and borders. Sow the seeds very early and plants will bloom the first season and continue to bloom each season if given some protection during winter. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and continue blooming well into the summer. They do best in a rich soil and quite cool situation. Especially are they desirable for decoration in the cemetery. Perennial. Height about 6 inches.

1327. Giant Longfellow. A very desirable double sort; dark pink; flowers very large. Pkt., 10 cts.

1330. Giant Snowball. A large and very double pure white variety. The flowers make fine cut flowers, as the stems are long. Pkt., 10 cts.

1333. Giant Mixed Daisies. This assortment includes the Giant Longfellow, Giant Snowball, and Giant Red, as well as many other finest sorts. Pkt., 10 cts.

1336. Double White. A very fine white variety. Pkt., 5 cts.

1339. Double Rose. Clear rose-pink. Pkt., 5 cts.

1342. Fine Double Mixed. A very choice mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.

1345. Shasta Daisy. Very large; white, single flowers on long stems. Pkt., 10 cts.

DAHLIAS from Seed

Dahlias are easily grown from seed and bloom the first season. The earlier they are started the better, which can be done nicely in a box in a sunny window or the greenhouse. Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some entirely new varieties. The Single Dahlias are being planted more extensively every year; they are quick and profuse bloomers, and their colors are especially rich and brilliant.

1348. Superb Dahlia Mixture. This splendid assortment embraces every variety of Dahlias, both single and double. It will make an elegant bed of Dahlias at small cost. Pkt., 15 cts.

DELPHINIUM

Hardy Perennial Larkspurs. One of our most brilliant and effective hardy garden plants. Of late years the size and colors of the flowers have been wonderfully improved. Persistent bloomers, even in the dryest seasons. 2 to 4 feet.

1351. New Giant-Flowering Double Hybrids. These magnificent hybrids, the grandest of Delphinium in existence, produce beautiful spikes of immense flowers, semi-double and double. Flower spikes are from 2 to 5 feet in length. The colors are very beautiful, ranging from pure white through all the shades of lavender and blue. **Mixed Colors,** pkt., 10 cts.

DIANTHUS, or Pinks

Most beautiful and satisfactory summer flowering annuals. Unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form, one foot high. The flowers are immense, averaging six inches in circumference, are densely double and are produced in perfect succession during the whole summer and autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from purest satiny white to red shades so deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than brush could lay; and a large proportion of flowers hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast.

1354. Double Mixed Colors.....Pkt., $0.10

FORGET-ME-NOT

(*Myosotis*). A favorite old-fashioned flower, bearing in profusion clusters of blue blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

1357. Alpestris. Plants of compact, bushy habit with finely cut foliage, growing six to eight inches high; flowers large and blue. Pkt., 5 cts.

1360. Dissitflora. Deep blue; early blooming; a good border plant. Pkt., 15 cts.

GIANT-FLOWERING HYBRID GERANIUM

A strain of seed saved from grand New Hybrids, all greatly enlarged and improved. The flowers are extra large, round, of the most perfect forms, borne on splendid trusses, some of them forming balls 16 inches in circumference. The colors include shades of scarlet and crimson, rose, pink, salmon, cream-veined pink, blush, snowy white, and all of the new auriole types with lovely rings and large white eyes, as well as the new Bird's-egg or spotted type. These all stand the hot sun, and, although perennials, they will produce nice bushy plants and flowers from seed sown the same season. The gorgeous flowers, borne continuously, render these most popular plants for pot culture in winter or for bedding out in summer. 12 to 18 inches high.

1363. Mixed Colors....Pkt., 15 cts.

Dianthus

HELIOTROPE

1369. Is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbenas. The best varieties in mixture at 10 cts. a packet.

HOLLYHOCK

One of the most majestic of hardy plants, and a clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers, it is without equal. The seeds offered have been saved from the finest double flowers.

1372. D. & B.'s Giant Mixed. Attractive variety. Its lovely arranged, fringed and transparent petals look as if they were made from the finest China silk. The individual flowers are enormous in size, and in color they range from the palest pink to deepest red. In form the flowers are double, semi-double and single. Plants are in full bloom from July until frost. Pkt., 10 cts.

1375. Kochia Scoparia

(Mexican Fire Bush, or Summer Cypress). A quick-growing foliage or hedge plant, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. The foliage is as fine as moss and of clean, bright green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge. Hardy annual; about three feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

Pride of the Garden Marigold

These grand African Marigolds produce densely double flowers, 8 to 10 inches in circumference, and of the regularity and perfection of a Dahlia. A highly meritorious feature is the compact, dwarf habit of the plants which form dense bushes *only* 15 to 18 inches high by 2 feet across. For effective garden display during the summer and autumn months, nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of color of these grand varieties.

1378. Mixed Colors....$0.05 **1381. Canary-Yellow....$0.05** **1384. Golden-Orange....$0.05**

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda). Without Mignonette in our gardens something indeed would be missing. Its large, deliciously fragrant spikes of bloom are every one's admiration. Make successive sowings in the garden, from April to July, for continuous bloom until frost; and if the plants are thinned out to six inches apart, and the tops pinched off when about two inches high, stronger plants, with large spikes of elegant bloom, will be the result. Height 1 to 2 feet, according to the variety.

1387. Mammoth Red Goliath. This is the ideal mignonette for garden or pot culture. Of strong, stocky growth, luxuriant rich green foliage. Branching habit; dense in length and 2½ inches in diameter. Surpasses all others in brilliancy of color. Strong, delightful fragrance. Pkt., 10 cts.

1390. Finest Mixed Varieties. An elegant mixture of all fine varieties, and many other choice sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.

MOON FLOWER VINE

(*Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora*). No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola or old tree to cover, should neglect to plant the Moon Flower—the most rapid-growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense, pure-white, fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day; many of them measuring *over seven inches across.* Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of 75 feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark-green, and are never troubled with insects. As the seeds of this flower are very hard, a notch should be filed in them and they should be soaked in hot water before planting, to hasten germination.

1393. Moonflower, White-Seeded. The variety most generally grown, being large in flower, firm in texture, and very fragrant. It bears in greatest profusion its immense lovely white flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with a 5-pointed star in the center. Pkt., 10 cts.

1396. Moonflower, Cross-Bred or Hybrid. A variety of great value for the North, as it is in bloom a month earlier than the above. Flowers are pure white, large, and fragrant. A very rapid grower; 20 to 40 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

IPOMOEA

(Morning Glory). Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors, or stumps of trees they are invaluable.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The flowers are of gigantic size, and the colorings beyond description; the self or solid colors range from snow-white to black-purple, with all the possible intermediate shades; there is also an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked, splashed, etc.

1399. Mixed Imperial Japanese. Saved from a grand collection which we feel sure will produce results more than equaling our description of this wonderful plant. Pkt., 5 cts.

MOURNING BRIDE

(*Scabiosa* or *Sweet Scabious*)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than the old type. Hardy annual; 12 to 18 inches high.

1402. Double Dark Maroon. Pkt., 5 cts.
1405. Double White. Pkt., 5 cts.
1408. Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowering Tom Thumb

These grand bedding Nasturtiums have been developed through years of careful hybridization, culture, and selection under conditions thoroughly congenial to the highest development of this popular garden annual. Not only have the flowers increased wonderfully in size, often measuring three inches across, but a great variety of new and charming combinations of colors has been produced, while the brilliancy and velvety richness of the solid colored sorts have been greatly enhanced. This mixture contains seed saved from the largest flowering, most beautiful and varied collections ever sent out. For summer flowerbeds nothing can surpass them; the plants form perfect mounds about one foot high by one foot across. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during early summer and continue until severe frosts. They are of the easiest possible culture, and are never troubled with insects.

1411. Giant-Flowering Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per ¼lb., 75 cts.

D. & B.'s Giant Nasturtiums

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums

A new selection obtained by a French specialist by hybridizing and distinguished by flowers of a large size and a richness and variety of coloring not to be found in Nasturtiums heretofore grown. There have already been produced twenty-two different colors or combinations of colors in these new hybrids, including various shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted, mottled, striped, and margined. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases over rockwork, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 12 to 15 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity.

1414. Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per ¼lb., 75 cts.

D. & B.'s Giant Pansy

PANSIES

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For best results you must start with a good strain. The finest pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in the prices. For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn and protected during the winter. For summer blooming sow seed in the spring, if possible in a cool spot where they will be afforded some shade from the noonday sun. Pansies do best in fresh soil, enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure.

D. & B.'s Giant Pansies

The finest strain of Pansies in cultivation, saved only from the largest and best-shaped flowers of the richest colors. We reproduce a photograph on a small scale, but justice can not be done to our Giant strain by photography.

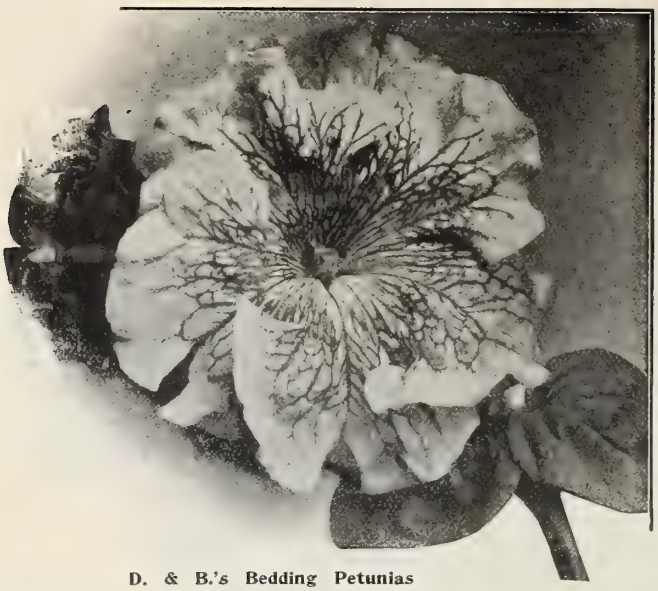
1417. Giant White. Very large, well-formed flowers with dark purple eye.

1420. Giant Pale Blue. Gigantic blooms of a very delicate mauve-blue shade with paler center, freely produced on compact plants.

1423. Giant Purple. Large, handsome flowers of a rich purple color, which contrast effectively with Giant White. Comes very true from seed.

1426. Giant Yellow. Immense flowers, brilliant in color and of excellent form.
1429. Giant Bronze. A favorite and attractive coloring of bronze shades, all toning together. The flowers are of the largest size and of handsome form.
1452. Giant Black. Large, well-formed, glossy-black flowers. The plants are compact and bloom for a long time.
1455. Choice Mixed.

PRICE: Single packets, 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts.; 6 pkts., 50 cts.



D. & B.'s Bedding Petunias

BEDDING PETUNIAS

LARGE, SINGLE, BLOTCHED AND STRIPED

Bedding Petunias are almost indispensable for garden decoration. They flower in a few weeks' time from seed and continue to grow, bud, and bloom in such luxuriance until killed by frost, and are so brilliantly effective, whether massed in beds, borders, or grown as individuals, that they are deservedly popular. The strain of seed we herewith offer is our very finest selection from this type of Petunia, producing large, single flowers hieroglyphically blotched, striped, flecked, spotted, netted, veined, starred, etc., including all the Petunia colors, cherry, pink, crimson, white, purple-rose, etc. Height, 1 foot.

1428. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

The annual Phlox is a native of Texas, where it is called "Texan Pride." It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and at the same time one of the easiest and most satisfactory plants which can be readily grown from seed. It will grow and thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks they are a sheet of bloom, remaining so until frost. They may be used in a variety of ways, such as a carpet to beds of Roses, in boxes, vases, etc., but it is when grown in masses in beds or borders that they show to best advantage.

Select Large Flowering

This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom as well as the largest individual flowers. 15 inches.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1431. Snow White	$0.10	**1458. Deep Rose**	$0.10
1434. Bright Scarlet	.10	**1461. Soft Lilac**	.10
1437. Rich Crimson	.10	**1464. Collection** of a packet each of the above seven colors	.50
1450. Shell Pink	.10	**1467. Choicest Mixed,** contains a very large variety of colors	.10
1453. Primrose	.10		

Perennial Phlox

These hardy sorts make large bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely colored flowers.

1470. Large-Flowered Hybrids, Mixed ..... Pkt., 25 cts.

POPPY (Papaver)

Before tulips are fairly gone, our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring, will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

1473. Double Annual Poppies

Giant Double Mixed Poppies. A dazzling mixture of beautiful double Poppies, including only the improved double, giant-flowering kinds of the richest and brightest colors, as well as the daintiest and softest tints. When grown in masses, it is brilliant beyond description. The plants are sturdy, thrifty growers, from 2 to 3 feet high, producing immense flowers, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Some have fringed edges, while others have broad, round petals. The variety of color is truly wonderful, including as it does the most gorgeous shades—striped, blended and rayed in innumerable tints, down to purest white. Sow the seeds in the early spring in sandy soil where they are to remain. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Single Annual Poppies

1476. Single Annual Poppies

Giant Shirley Poppies—These are considered by many the most charming Poppies in cultivation. The individual flowers are large and elegant, mostly single blooms, some semi-double ones, often measuring from 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are fluted and crinkled and in the sun appear like crumpled satin. The exquisite colors range from the purest white to the deepest of blood-red, through all the shades and combinations of pink, rose, crimson and carmine. Pkt., 5 cts.

Perennial Poppies

There are no flowers more ornamental and useful in our gardens than the various varieties of hardy Poppies. Once started they increase in size and beauty each succeeding season.

1479. Iceland Poppies

Papaver Nudicaule—These Poppies are perfectly hardy and in bloom from June until frost; beautifully crushed, satin-like flowers, of every conceivable shade of yellow, white and orange-scarlet. Plants grow about 12 inches high, forming tufts, from which the flower stems issue most profusely. Very useful for cut flowers. Easy to grow. Pkt., 10 cts.

1482. The Large Oriental Poppy

Perhaps the most popular variety in cultivation, the sturdy plants growing about three feet high. Its color, a dazzling scarlet with coal-black blotches, is grand. For gorgeous effect, nothing can equal them in perfectly hardy plants. Pkt., 10 cts.

PORTULACA

There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of portulaccas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Sometimes they are started indoors but usually are sown directly where the plants are to stand. The seed requires a moderately high temperature for germination. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation, since in the shade the flowers are not fully expanded. Tender annual; about nine inches high.

SINGLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1485. Alba. Pure White	$0.05	**1494. Striata** Yellow, striped with red	.05
1488. Aurea. Deep Golden	.05	**1497. Fine Mixed**	.05
1491. Caryophylloides. Carnation striped	.05		

PRIMULA **Primrose.** The charming and beautiful Chinese fringed Primroses and obconica varieties are indispensable for winter or spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are one of the most important winter blooming pot plants. The seed we offer is of the highest merit, and has, as usual, been saved from the best strains of English and Continental growth. Florists and others report that they have never seen finer flowers than those produced from our seed. Sow in March, April, or May. The hardy varieties are also deserving of wide cultivation.

Primula Obconica

These are of the easiest culture in greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care, and should be sown during the spring in good porous loam. They will not germinate well in any compost containing peat or leaf mould. To develop the colors to the highest degree grow in heavy soil, and at a temperature as near 60 degrees as possible. The Grandiflora varieties are the freest flowering, but lack the very large individual blooms of the newer Gigantea type.

1500. **Gigantea Kermesina** Rich Crimson..$0.10
1503. **Gigantea Rosea** Pure rose color.... .10
1506. **Gigantea Mixed** All colors..... .10
1507. **Grandiflora Alba** Pure White..... .10
1510. **Grandiflora Kermesina** Bright Crimson .10
1513. **Grandiflora Rosea** Beautiful Clear Rose ..... .10
1516. **Grandiflora Mixed** All colors..... .10

Chinese Primroses

1519. **Alba Magnifica** The finest pure white $0.25
1522. **Covent Garden Red** A fine Rosy Red .25
1525. **Rosy Morn.** Beautiful delicate pink.. .25
1528. **Holborn Blue** Unique shade..... .25
1531. **Stellata** A very pretty form with large heads of star-shaped flowers of various colors; a splendid type for decorative purposes..... .25
1534. **Double - Flowering** Finest varieties Mixed ..... .25

D. & B.'s Primula

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

1564. Scarlet Runners A great favorite in England and Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed the bright scarlet sprays of pea-shaped blossoms. Pkt., 5 cts.

1567. Butterfly Runner **Phaseolus Multiflorus Papilio.** This new variety of the Scarlet Runner Bean is a very pretty climber, with large pink and white blossoms borne in sprays and produced in the greatest profusion from early summer till frost. The flowers are followed by edible pods as fine as any string bean, thus serving the double purpose of being not only highly ornamental but useful as well. Pkt., 5 cts.

STOCKS **Gilliflower** The stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Our supply is grown for us by a specialist, and will produce 90 per cent. of double-flowering plants.

Cut-and-Come-Again 10-Week

Splendid perpetual- blooming class; sown in March or April they begin flowering in July, continuing until frost, and are especially valuable during September and October when other flowers are scarce; they grow out numerous side branches all bearing very double, fragrant flowers.

	Pkt.
1570. **Princess Alice** White.....	$0.15
1573. **La France** Rose.....	.15
1576. **Brilliant Blood Red**.....	.15
Finest Mixed All colors.....	.10
1579. **Sapphire Dark Blue**.....	$0.15
1582. **Creole** Creamy Yellow.....	.15
1585. **May Queen** Delicate lilac.....	.15
1586. **Collection** of a packet each of the 6 colors	$0.60

Large-Flowering 10-Week Stock

This is the leading class for bedding out or summer blooming.

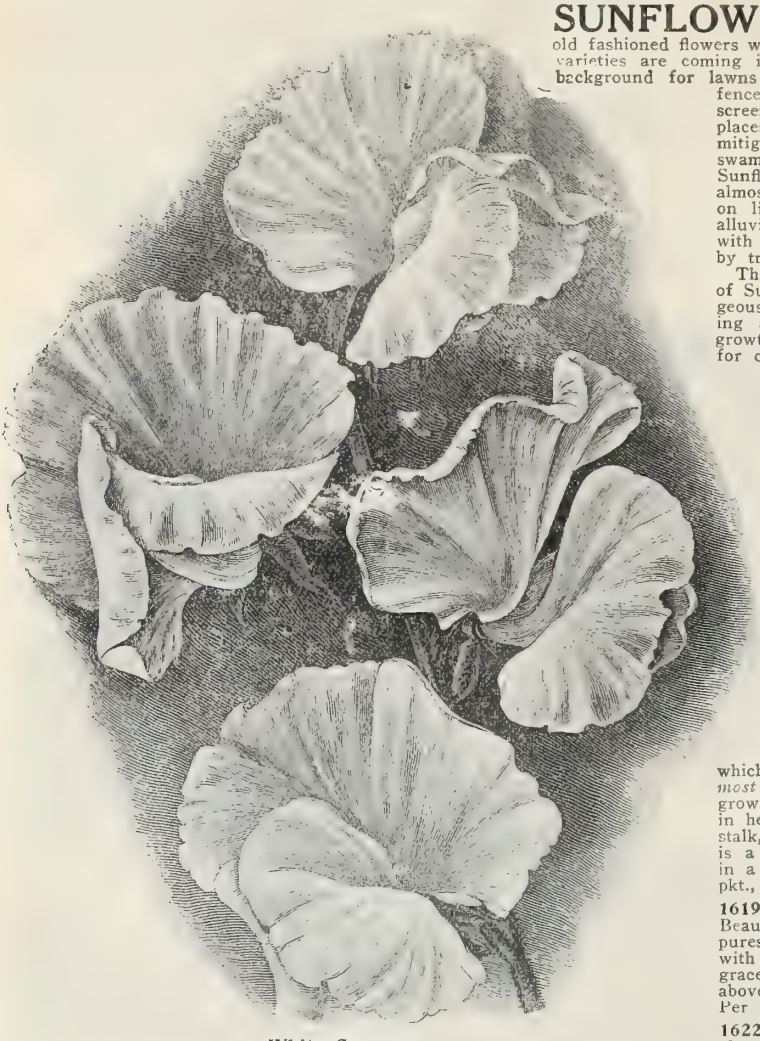
1589. Blood-red $0.10
1592. Light-Blue ..... .10
1595. Bright Pink ..... .10
1607. Mixed. Double large-flowering ..... .05
1610. Collection. A packet each of above 6 colors ..... .40
1598. Purple ..... .10
1601. Pure White ..... .10
1604. Canary Yellow ..... .10

SUNFLOWER

Helianthus

These stately, old fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences. Valuable also as a screen to hide unsightly places and sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Hardy annual. Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil but do best on light, rich, limestone or alluvial land well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings.

The improved modern types of Sunflowers are really gorgeous in their brilliant coloring and most attractive in growth,—many are excellent for cutting.



White Spencer

1613. Double Chrysanthemum-Flowered The grandest of all double Sunflowers,—grows 7 feet high. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very double Chrysanthemum-flowered Asters borne upon long stems. Per pkt., 10 cts.

1616. Many-Flowered Double Helianthus fl. pl. multiflora. The handsome flowers are produced at the base of each leaf, which **makes the whole plant** *most highly ornamental.* It grows erect about four feet in height, with only a single stalk, but at each leaf-joint is a short stem terminating in a fine double flower. Per pkt., 10 cts.

1619. Single "STELLA." Beautiful single flowers of purest golden yellow, each with a black disk; borne gracefully upon long stems above the small green foliage. Per pkt., 5 cts.

1622. MINIATURE Helianthus cucumerifolius. Covered with hundreds of brightest orange, small, single flowers; of pyramidal growth, with bright neat foliage. Per pkt., 5 cts.

1625. Mammoth Russian. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm, in hills four feet apart each way. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Yields from fifty to seventy bushels per acre. ¼ pound, 10 cts.; ½ pound, 15 cts.; pound, 25 cts.; 100 pounds, $7.00.

SWEET PEAS

Culture Early in the spring make a trench about four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet peas, particularly the white-seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high, gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

A NEW RACE OF SWEET PEAS

Giant Orchid-Flowered Countess Spencer Hybrids

A magnificent new type. The largest and most beautiful sweet pea in cultivation. The plants are healthy and vigorous, producng the greatest abundance of flowers of truly gigantic size, measuring, when full grown, two inches across the standard. The latter is round, full, and gracefully waved. Usually three and often four of these large and beautifully formed flowers are borne on one long stem, and it is not uncommon, during cool weather when sweet peas are at their best, to find as many as six flowers on one stem.

In the true Spencer, both standard and wings are beautifully frilled or fluted, which is its distinctive and most attractive feature.

The vine is unusually strong and healthy, attaining a height of from 6 to 12 feet, which, when properly grown, is literally covered with blossoms. The flowers are borne on strong stems measuring from 10 to 15 inches.

So far but few colors have been developed in this type. There are four distinct ground colors,—pink, orange, salmon, and rose,—but these are again divided into many exquisite tints which blend harmoniously when gathered for bouquets.

1628. White Spencer. Magnificent, large, white flowers, measuring two inches across, stem 12 to 15 inches long.

1631. Primrose Spencer. As large as White Spencer. Stem 10 to 12 inches. Always three, usually four blooms on one stem. Vine 8 to 10 feet.

1634. Countess Spencer. Soft Rose Pink. Large wavy petals.
1637. John Ingman. Rich crimson rose and shell pink. The darkest-colored Spencer, gigantic fluted flowers. Truly magnificent variety.
1640. Helen Lewis. Orange rose wings, with crimson orange standard. Blooms are gigantic, of true Countess Spencer type.
1643. Shell Pink. Clear, delicate shell pink.
1646. Gladys Unwin. New pale rosy pink.
1649. Phyllis Unwin. Deep rosy carmine.
1652. Emily Eckford Spencer. Flowers of true Spencer type, of good form. Rosy-purple changing to bluish-purple.
1655 King Edward Spencer. The nearest approach to the very popular King Edward VII, in the Spencer type. Enormous flowers. Standard deep rich carmine-scarlet. Wings, carmine-scarlet with deep rosy-carmine on reverse side. A truly magnificent flower.
1658. Lovely Spencer. Deep pink throat shading to blush.
1661. Choice Mixed. All above-named varieties.
Prices: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

D. & B.'S GIANT-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS
The Cream of the Named Varieties

PRICES: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 15 pkts., 50 cts. All by mail, postpaid.

WHITE

1664. Grace Darling. The grandest white sweet pea. White as snow, immense size, borne in clusters of three or four blooms on one long stem. Very hardy and very prolific.
1667. Blanche Burpee. A superb pure white variety, large flowers.
1670. Emily Henderson. A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.
1673. Sadie Burpee. Flowers of purest white and largest size, borne on long stems.
1676. Dorothy Eckford. The latest and finest of all the whites.
1679. Mont Blanc. The earliest white.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK

1682. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Light Pink. The best pink. Soft and brilliant.
1685. Katherine Tracy. Soft, brilliant pink.
1688. Prima Donna. The stems bear three or four large, perfect flowers of an exquisite brilliant yet soft shade of pink.
1691. Lovely. Warm rose pink, large and extra fine.
1694. Countess of Lathom. Cream pink, a charming tint.
1697. Stella Morse. Buff pink with cream tintings.
1700. Dainty. White, daintily edged with pink.
1703. Janett Scott. Pink and buff.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK

1707. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Dark Pink. Immense flowers of perfect form.
1710. Her Majesty. Flowers very large and of delicate rose-pink color.
1713. Lady Mary Currie. Fiery orange pink, wings orange-rose, very bright.
1717. Royal Rose. Deep carmine rose, wings rose pink, extra large and fine.
1718. Prince of Wales. A bright rose of intense color and fine form and substance, having three or four fine flowers, strong stems. Very free flowering.
1720. Bride's Maid. Bright deep pink.
1723. Blanche Ferry. Rose red, wings bluish white, very profuse.
1726. Miss Wilmott. Orange pink.

LIGHT YELLOW

1729. Bride's Maid. Bright deep pink.
1732. Mrs. Eckford. Flowers large, of perfect form, of a delicate primrose color, becoming nearly white at maturity.
1733. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. The finest primrose yellow yet produced.
1737. Queen Victoria. Black-seeded, rosy primrose, with cream wings.
1740. Stella Morse. Primrose, tinged bluish effect, a rich cream color.
1743. Gorgeous. Brilliant orange salmon, wings softer and deeper.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

1746. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Lavender. Beautiful light lavender, very fine.
1749. Countess of Radnor. Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.
1752. Dorothy Tennant. Deep rosy heliotrope, large and distinct, a lovely shade.
1755. Lottie Eckford. White suffused rosy lilac, blue edge.
1758. Lady Grisel Hamilton. Beautiful silvery lavender.
1761. Mrs. George Higginson, Jr. A clear, delicate light blue, showing no tint of mauve; new and very fine.
1764. Admiration. Delicate rosy lavender.

BLUE AND PURPLE

1767. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Azure Blue. Bright, clear azure blue. The best blue.
1770. Flora Norton. A very bright, clear blue, new and very distinct.
1773. Countess of Cadogan. Bright, purplish blue, wings lighter blue; very fine.
1776. Captain of the Blues. Standard, large, broad, bright, purplish blue, wings expanded; lighter and brighter blue than the standard.
1779. Navy Blue. Dark indigo, blue and violet.
1782. Duke of Westminster. Clear purple, tinted with violet.

SHADES OF RED

1785. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Brilliant Scarlet. The brightest and most perfect red.
1788. Fire-Fly. Very bright intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form; very profuse bloomer.
1791. Salopian. Rich deep crimson red; very large and of fine form.
1794. King Edward VII. The best dark red in existence; flowers large, borne on long strong stems, in every way desirable.
1797. Coccinea. Brightest scarlet, large round, open standard.

CLARET OR MAROON

1800. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Purple. Immense flowers of deep purple color.
1803. Shahzada. Dark maroon shaded purple.
1806. Black Knight. Dark maroon veined black, large and open form.
1809. Monarch. Deep purplish maroon.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED

1810. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Carmine and White. The most striking bi-color. Bright crimson on white. Large flowers.
1813. America. Crimson scarlet striped on white. The most brilliant of the striped sorts.
1816. Gray Friar. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and spotted with darker shade.
1819. Aurora. Striped rosy orange on white; a most attractive variety.
1822. Ramona. Striped and penciled light pink on white.
1825. Senator. Creamy white, striped with purplish maroon and violet.
1828. Helen Lewis. Mottled blue and white.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

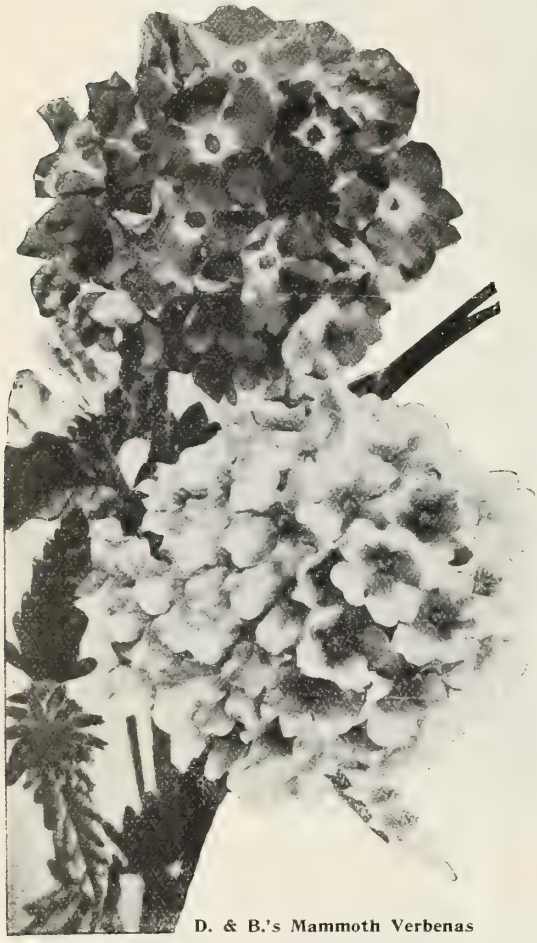
Choice Mixed. One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by a cross fertilization, and if good varieties are planted, the result is certain to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture is made up of the above choice varieties. It is not made up of refuse stock, but is composed of the very best varieties grown.

1831. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 15 pkts., 50 cts.—all by mail, postpaid.

SWEET WILLIAM

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple; with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

	Pkt.
1834. Perfection (Auricula-flowered). **Single** varieties mixed	$0.05
1837. Double varieties mixed	.05
1840. Dunetti. Single. Blood-red, velvety texture	$0.05
1843. White. Single. Constant	.05



D. & B.'s Mammoth Verbenas

D. & B.'S MAMMOTH VERBENAS

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors; free blooming and of vigorous habit. For best results seed should be sown early, in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease. (See cut.)

	Pkt.
1846. Pink	$0.10
1849. Purple	.10
1852. Scarlet	.10
1855. Striped	.10
1858. White	.10
1861. Mammoth Mixed. ¼oz., 40c.	.10
1864. Collection of Mammoth Verbenas, five colors	.40

ZINNIA

The double Zinnia is one of the easiest grown and most showy garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seed and are easily transplanted and make a fine display in a bed or border or among shrubs. Each flower lasts for several weeks, and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost.

DOUBLE FLOWERED—2½ ft.

1867. Queen Victoria. Pure white	$0.10
1870. Sulphur Yellow	.10
1873. Flesh Color	.10
1876. Rose	.10
1879. Scarlet	.10
1882. General Jacqueminot. Blood red	.10
1885. Zebra Striped	.10
1888. GIANT-FLOWERED MIXED. This is a mixture of the largest Zinnias, plants are of vigorous growth, about 3 feet in height and very profuse of bloom. The flowers are extremely double, and very brilliant in color, showing shades not found in any former collection	.10

GLADIOLUS—THE PEOPLE'S FLOWER

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Northern Grown Strain

The wonderful advance in the culture of Gladioli, and the great improvement in the flower itself, have directed attention to it to a much greater extent than ever before. From the short spike, bearing a few small inferior flowers, of the old-time garden, it has been developed into the most magnificent, stately plant, bearing a wealth of large, exquisitely colored flowers, which excel the handsomest of the orchid family for beauty.

For cut flowers the Gladiolus is unequaled. It lasts longer in water than any other flower, developing its splendid spike of flowers more perfectly than when left on the root. Spikes cut when the first buds begin to open, will continue to bloom for ten days or more, until every bud has developed into a beautifully perfect flower.

No other flower of the kind costs so little and no other flower blooms so surely and abundantly, for anybody and everybody, in any soil and in any climate. It is by far the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming with the least care and attention, making a display which for beauty of coloring and brilliancy is equaled by no other flower. It also remains in bloom longer than any other flower. Bulbs planted in April will commence to bloom in July and will continue the magnificent display until cut off by freezing. The time is not far distant when Northern Michigan will be as noted for its Gladioli as it now is for its summer resorts, fruit, and potatoes. Our soil and climate seem to be particularly suited to the most perfect development of this magnificent flower. They grow strong and hearty with never a trace of rust, blight, or decay. The spikes grow longer, the blooms larger, and the colors are far more brilliant than any we have ever seen elsewhere. Our Gladioli fields are always a revelation and a source of wonder and delight to our summer visitors, who are often heard to say that they far excel anything they have ever seen in their southern homes. Our bulbs, when planted farther south, retain their superior qualities for two or three years, and produce flowers of color, size, and texture that can not be approached by flowers produced from bulbs grown farther south.

Gladiolus at Hillcrest

Our space does not allow us to list a great number of varieties, so we have selected a few of the very choicest, which gives an excellent list to select from as to color and time of blooming. Our mixtures are superb, being composed of only the very choicest varieties, which are not grown as mixtures, but are grown separately and mixed by hand so as to insure the right proportion of colors. Collections are becoming very popular, many people preferring them on account of the great variety of coloring and the great length of season they give them.

CULTURE—Any soil that will grow good corn or potatoes will, with proper care, produce Gladioli. A loose, friable soil, with a little well-rotted manure is ideal. A free use of water during the active growing season, especially just as the buds begin to open, will help to produce large and perfect blooms. While no flower can be grown with so little care, this one, more than any other, will pay for careful attention to cultivation. In Northern Michigan we plant Gladioli from the middle of April to the middle of May. The bulbs should be planted from two to four inches deep, depending on the size of them, six inches for large bulbs being none too deep. When planted in masses, they should be planted not more than six inches apart each way. If planted in rows for cultivation, the rows should be about 18 inches apart and the bulbs about four inches apart in the rows. If a succession of bloom is desired, it may be secured by planting bulbs that come into bloom at different times, or by planting the same variety at two or three different plantings, saving the largest bulbs until the last. The largest bulb is not always the best one. Medium-sized bulbs usually bloom the best, and some varieties never do make very large bulbs.

In the autumn before hard freezing, the bulbs should be dug and allowed to dry in the open air. When they are properly dried, the tops, old roots, and dirt may be removed. The small bulblets, found around the large bulb, may be saved in the same manner as the large ones. They will have to be planted about two years before they will be large enough to bloom. They will have the same kind of bloom as the parent bulb. The dry bulbs should be stored in a cool dry place free from frost, until spring.

Bulbs are mailed free when ordered at single and dozen rates. Larger quantities, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

50 bulbs at 100 rates.

1891. Napoleon **A Magnificent New Gladiolus, introduced by us in 1910.** An unusually large, wide open flower, borne on extremely long, graceful spikes, bearing from sixteen to twenty blooms, eight of which are often open at one time. Usually two and often four of these magnificent spikes will come from one small bulb, making it the most free bloomer it has ever been our privilege to see. Color, bright brilliant red of a very unusual richness, with markings of rich maroon and cream.

Napoleon is also the hardiest and therefore the surest bloomer we have ever seen. It grows like a weed, and thrives under conditions that would cause most Gladioli to become discouraged and die. All that is necessary is to plant the bulbs in fairly good soil. If neglected, they will grow right along, producing better blooms and more of them than would the most of Gladioli under the most favorable conditions. For this reason we should have given it the name "Everybody's," for it is a flower that everybody, regardless of experience, can successfully grow, let them be ever so careless or neglectful.

Napoleon is also very valuable for massing or backgrounds, on account of its erect, sturdy growth and brilliant coloring which shows up well at a distance. It is also quite early, coming into bloom ahead of many of the early sorts, but remaining in bloom much longer than almost any other variety.

Napoleon

Wellington

No one can afford to leave Napoleon out of their collection, and if they can afford but one variety, they will not find a better one. Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 1 doz., 75 cts.; 100, $5.00.

1894. Wellington

Another of our 1910 Offerings of which we are very proud.

Wellington has the same general characteristics of Napoleon. While it does not grow quite as stiff a spike, it is just as hearty, aways stands erect, never falling down or growing crooked. The markings of the blooms are about the same, although the coloring is entirely different, being a rich, velvety purple, shading to a rich cream in the throat, with markings of rich maroon and cream on the lower petals. A truly royally colored flower.

Wellington is a good mate for Napoleon, for more reasons than one. It comes into bloom late, after nearly all late varieties, and after Napoleon is entirely out of bloom, making a very desirable change in color and lengthening the season of bloom to the greatest length. It is just as hardy as Napoleon, and just as profuse a bloomer. The spikes grow a little longer, and while there will not always be as many stalks to the bulb, there will be more than enough blooms to the stalk to make up.

A great way to grow these two flowers is to plant them alternately, first a bulb of one variety and then one of the other. The Napoleon will bloom first, making a mass of most brilliant red flowers. After Napoleon is out of bloom Wellington will come on, changing the color to royal purple and cream, entirely transforming the appearance of the bed or border, giving the same change of color and length of bloom as would be obtained from two entirely separate plantings and on the same ground. This is a great object where space is limited. Price, same as Napoleon.

1897. America

Without a doubt America is one of the most beautiful and useful Gladioli ever introduced. It is very easily grown, strong and healthy, with luxuriant, dark-green foliage and a freedom of growth and flowering not surpassed by any. Flower spikes are from 2 to 3 feet long, erect, with a great number of large spreading blossoms, all facing one way and showing a color, the delicacy and beauty of which it is impossible to describe with mere words. It is an exquisite soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white, a color the same as is usually seen in the most perfect Cattaleya Orchids. No color like it in any other Gladiolus, none more beautiful. As a cut flower it is simply immense, lasting in water a week or ten days, the great blooms retaining their full size and coloring, excepting that as they become old the coloring becomes more delicate and beautiful. The America has taken the whole world by storm. No Gladiolus has ever been advertised so extensively. The demand has always been so great and the supply so limited that many thousands of inferior bulbs have been sold as America. Our stock is very fine and genuine. See colored photo on front cover.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 1 doz., 50 cts.; 100, $4.50.

1900. Giant Pink

A second early variety with an exceedingly large and beautiful flower. Color, dark, rich, velvety pink with markings of dark red in the throat. Giant Pink grows tall, erect, and strong, with straight spikes, 2½ to 4 feet high, with the large, magnificent blooms well arranged, many being open at the same time. Giant Pink is one of the very easiest varieties to grow. It grows very strong and rank, always stands erect, with from two to four spikes to the bulb and an unusual number of blooms to the spike. Its blooming period extends over a greater length of time than most varieties, and the last blooms are just as large and perfect as the first.

Price, 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 1 doz., 50 cts.; 100, $4.50.

Giant Pink

1903. Mrs. Francis King A new variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty. The color of the flower is a light scarlet, of a very pleasing shade which attracts attention at once. The flowers are very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne on long stems with from four to six flowers open at a time. While the flower stems of the Francis King are not quite as stiff as those of the other varieties we catalog, they are always straight, and the long, graceful spikes with the very large, brilliant blooms, are certainly very beautiful. This grand Gladiolus should be found among every collection.

Price: 1 bulb., 10 cts.; 1 doz., 50 cts.; 100, $4.50.

Special

1 bulb each of the above 5 splendid Gladioli **$0.35**
1 dozen each **2.00**
100 each **18.00**

A Baker's Dozen of the Choicest Named Gladioli

1906. DAWN. The most beautiful shell pink gladiolus ever offered. Long graceful spike of magnificently formed flowers, all open at one time.

1909. FAUST. Flowers of large size, well arranged on a spike about four feet high. Deep velvety crimson; lighter shading on two lower petals, slightly suffused with white.

1910. INDEPENDENCE. Light scarlet of a very pleasing shade. Flowers are large, borne on strong spikes.

1913. PRINCESS SANDERSONI. The finest white variety, slightly penciled crimson. A beautiful variety for the home garden and for commercial use. Flowers very graceful and wide open.

1916. BERLINIA. Beautiful shade of shell pink, flaked with spots of a darker shade, the throat and three lower petals brilliantly marked with strong carmine.

1919. BLUE JAY (Groff's). The best blue variety offered, its color and markings bearing a striking resemblance to the beautiful bird from which it has been named. Plant exceptionally vigorous, often attaining a height of six feet; flowers large, and are of the most pronounced blue color ever introduced, relieved by white shadings that give them the pleasing and effective contrast so decided and striking in the beautiful bird referred to.

1922. AUGUSTA. Lovely pure white with blue anthers. Strong, straight spike often having two and three branches.

1925. SULPHUR KING. Beautiful sulphur yellow. One of the finest of the yellow sorts.

1928. CARDINAL. Perfect flower and spike, very large and the brightest, clearest, and most intense cardinal scarlet yet seen. Very rich and showy and by all odds the very finest high-colored sort.

1931. KLONDIKE. Clear primrose yellow with crimson blotch. Flowers round, on a strong spike. Early bloomer.

1934. JEAN DIEULAFOY. A lovely cream color, with carmine blotch. Excellent for bouquets.

1937. HARVARD. A perfect "Harvard" crimson in color. It is becoming very popular as a cut flower, and is especially effective for table decorations when used with green foliage, because of its long, graceful spike of large, open flowers; many flowers open at one time.

1940. LA LUNA (Groff's). The large heavy buds open as pale yellow flowers, white when fully expanded. These are relieved by a small brown marking in the throat, and have few equals in point of substance. Flowers are almost perfectly round, the superior petals being broad, well-rounded and overlapping. Plant three feet high, sturdy.

PRICE FOR BAKER'S DOZEN

Single bulb, 15 cts.; 13 bulbs, 50 cts.; 26 bulbs, $1.00; 52 bulbs, $1.75; 104 bulbs., $3.25.
Purchaser has the privilege selecting to suit requirements. Orders may be made up of all one variety or of different varieties.

1943. D. & B.'s Petoskey Mixture A carefully selected, well-balanced mixture of Gladioli which should be planted extensively because of its great variety of color and the exceptional quality of the bulbs. Only the best bulbs of our choicest varieties are used in this mixture. Instead of its being grown as a mixture, each variety is grown by itself and the mixing is done by hand so as to insure varieties and colors being well distributed.
50 bulbs, $1.50; 100 bulbs, $2.50; 1,000 bulbs, $20.00.
No orders accepted for less than 25 bulbs. If by express, 25 at 50 rates.

Mixtures under Separate Colors

These are very choice and absolutely true to color.

	25	50	100	1,000
1946. Extra White and Light varieties, mixed, all first-class, best named sorts.	$1.75	$3.00	$5.00	$30.00
1949. White and Light varieties, mixed superb	1.50	2.50	4.00	25.00
1952. Scarlet and Red—Extra fine scarlet and red	1.25	2.00	3.00	20.00
1955. Pink—Fine pink and rose shades	1.50	2.50	4.00	25.00
1958. Yellow and Orange—Best yellow colors	2.00	3.50	6.00	40.00

1961. Gladiolus Special To encourage a larger planting of this grand flower, we will send free of charge with every order for flower seeds amounting to $1.00, five choice bulbs of our own selection. With $2.00, ten bulbs, and with $5.00, 25 bulbs. These will not be sent unless mentioned at the time flower seed order is sent in.

1964. Gladiolus Bulblet Collection **Grow Your Own Bulbs.** These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixtures. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but we have decided to offer a limited amount of them.
Price: 200 for 25 cts.; 1,000 for $1.00; sent postpaid.

1967. Gladioli from Seed Very few amateurs have the patience to raise blooming bulbs from the seed, for the reason that while a few will bloom in a small way the first year, it usually takes two growing seasons to bring the bulbs to blooming size. Those who have the little time it takes, to devote to this work, and have a true love for flowers in their hearts, will feel richly repaid for their trouble. It is from the seed that all new varieties come. Each tiny seed will produce a flower different from the other, and none of them will be like the flower from which the seed was taken. The many beautiful flowers produced from a small sowing of seed, many of which prove to be very choice and valuable, is truly very enchanting.
Seed: Pkt., 10 cts.

D. & B.'S TRUE NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN

Fully realizing that the yield from no other crop planted by the farmer depends so entirely on the nature and vitality of the seed planted as does corn, and in no other kind of seed has our farmer been so repeatedly and shamefully imposed upon, we are giving this branch of our business the most careful attention.

Every kind of seed corn sold by us is grown especially for us from our own seed in the far north, as far north as it is possible to grow and properly mature it. While this not only insures extreme earliness and strong vitality which is of most vital importance to the northern farmer, we do not get quite as large ears as we would if our seed was grown farther south, but if this same seed is planted farther south, it will more than regain its size and will retain its northern vigor and earliness. Our customers can rely on all seed bought of us as being exactly as represented. Every lot is thoroughly tested before we offer it for sale, so that we absolutely know that it is all right. We also advise our customers to order early so as to have time to test it for themselves and be doubly sure, and if they do not find it all right in every respect, we ask that they return it to us at our expense, for we can not afford to have our customers plant seeds with which they are not entirely satisfied. However, corn must be returned within **ten days of the time it is received.** This gives plenty of time in which to test it, and is better for all concerned than to have it stringing along indefinitely.

Burnham's Early Dent

Some purchasers who live in the corn belt, where corn grows very large, have found fault with the size of our corn seed. To these we will say, that you must take into consideration that our corn is grown in the far north where it does not make the growth it does farther south and the grains are not as large, but you may take this same grain and plant it in the south and it will produce larger and better grain than will seed of the same variety that is grown in the south.

Insist on having the best seed corn, regardless of cost. The difference in cost between good and poor seed is too small to consider when compared with results. Seed corn at $1.00 per bushel costs about 17 cents per acre and at $3.00 per bushel it costs about 50 cents per acre. If the $3.00 corn increases the yield only one bushel per acre, it will more than pay for itself. A bushel of seed corn that increases the yield but five bushels to the acre is really worth $9.00 per bushel. If your $1.00 seed corn makes only half a stand, you will be out about $13.00 for the use of land and labor on land that produces nothing. You can see that there is no question but that corn of good vitality pays big, regardless of what it costs. Neither is there any question but that it pays big to plant seed corn from the north. It has stronger vitality and will produce more and better corn under similar conditions than will southern-grown seed.

EAR CORN—The most of the experiment stations now advise buying seed corn on the cob so that the purchaser can see what he is getting. This advice is all right providing you have no confidence in the man from whom you buy the seed, but if you have no confidence in him, you had better not buy any kind of seed from him. Our shelled corn is just as carefully selected as our ear corn, and is much more economical for you to plant. When you buy ear corn, you buy butts, tips, and cobs, besides being obliged to pay for the crate and extra freight. When you buy shelled corn from us, you get only perfect corn, ready to plant. You pay the freight on 56 pounds instead of 80, and you only pay for a sack instead of a crate, which costs double. This season we can furnish the following varieties of corn on the cob: Minnesota King, King of the Earlies, Pride of the North, Canada Smut Nose, White Smut Nose, and Squaw.

Cultivation All experienced corn growers know that it takes rich soil to produce the best results from corn. Build up your land with clover and fertilizer. If it is too sandy for clover, sow Cow Peas, Fall Rye, or Winter Vetch. Plow this green crop under good and deep, and disc it in until it is like a garden. Then plant the seed deep enough to find moisture for germinating. Harrow the ground once or twice after planting and before the corn comes up. This will keep the small weeds down until you can cultivate. Cultivate carefully and thoroughly, four or five times, but not too deep. Remember that the roots cross the space between the rows by the time the corn is a foot high, and that to disturb these roots is very damaging to the plants. The best seed will not produce good results unless the soil is right, and is properly prepared and cultivated. If you have the right kind of soil, well prepared, and will plant **D. & B.'s Hardy Northern Grown Seed Corn,** and attend to the growing crop as you should, you will have a good harvest regardless of weather conditions; and if the weather should be favorable, the yield will be away beyond your expectations.

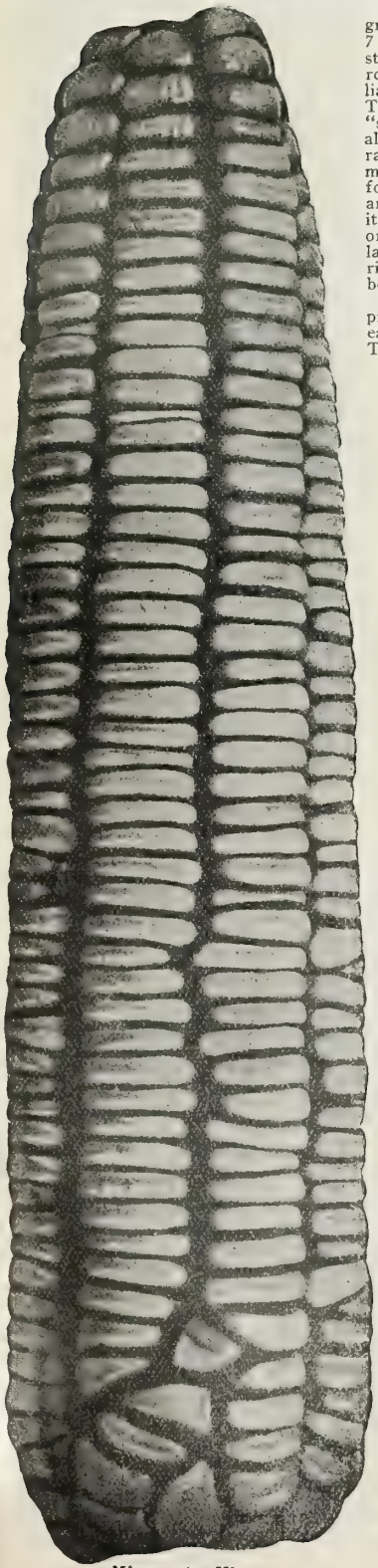
All corn is sent by freight or express at purchaser's expense unless money is sent to prepay charges. Prices quoted include sacks or crates in which to ship.

1999. Special Prepaid Offer—An Acre of Corn for $1.00 We will send eight pounds of seed corn, enough to plant an acre, any variety we catalog, for $1.00, and will prepay the express charges to any express office in the United States, except to those west of the Rocky Mountains. For States west of the mountains add 20 cents for extra express. This will give you an acre of good corn and a good start with pure seed. Safe arrival is guaranteed, and all charges are paid by us. This offer applies to eight pounds of one variety only, and can not be made up of two or more varieties.

2000. Burnham's Early Dent

The Earliest Dent Corn

Burnham's Early Dent is a selected strain of White Cap Yellow Dent, and is the result of years of work by one of Michigan's best corn experts. We purchased the seed from Mr. Burnham when he retired from active work and left his farm. Since that time we have endeavored to keep it up to his standard. We offered it for the first time in 1909. Since that time we have sold all we could grow, and have never been able to keep enough ahead for planting a large acreage. What we have sold has been sold in small quantities so that we have succeeded in distributing it very thoroughly and extensively. Although we have always offered to refund money paid for this corn if it did not prove as described, we have never had a person ask for his money back, but instead have had hundreds of letters from purchasers who have been more than satisfied.



Minnesota King

Burnham's Early Dent grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet, makes a strong, vigorous growth, roots deep, and is not liable to fall down. There are practically no "suckers," but there is always an abundance of rank, rich green foliage, making it very desirable for fodder. In height and strength of growth it will compare very favorably with any of the late dents which will not ripen outside of the "corn belt."

Burnham's Early Dent produces unusually large ears for an early corn. They average nine inches in length, have from twelve to sixteen rows of grain, and are well filled out at both butt and tip. They hold their size well out to the tip, and will yield more shelled corn to the basket than any other corn we have ever grown. The illustration on the preceding page was taken from a photograph and shows the corn exactly as it is. All will admit that it is a very wonderful corn that will produce ears like this three hundred miles north of the corn belt, where dent corn is not usually supposed to ripen at all.

White Cap Yellow Dent

Burnham's Early Dent always outyields all other dent varieties in this locality. The seed we are offering was grown by ourselves on our own farm, so we know it is pure and of strong vitality. We know a good many will claim we are exaggerating regarding this corn, but we assure you we are not. We admit we are enthusiastic about it, justly so, we think, but every word we have said about it is the truth. It will cost you but little to test it for yourself. We wish you would. If you do and find that we have misrepresented it in any way, we will gladly refund any money paid for seed.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., $1.00; bu., $3.00; 2½ bu. or more, $2.90 per bushel.

2003. Murdock Yellow Dent

In Murdock Yellow Dent we have a variety of corn that has for years been bred for earliness and yield. It more nearly meets our ideas of yellow dent corn for the north than any other variety we know of. It is true that the ears are not as large as some of the late varieties, but they are well formed and shell off a large percentage of corn to the ear. In fact, it is one of the best all-round corns we know of for the north.

Murdock Yellow Dent produces ears of grain of handsome appearance, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernel, packed closely together on the cob from butt to tip. The ears are usually borne two to the stalk. In quality the grain is unexcelled.

Murdock Yellow Dent thoroughly matures in from 90 to 95 days under average conditions. It may be planted as late as any early corn with equal or greater certainty of its maturing. Another point to be considered is its adaptability to changes of soil and climate. Many varieties fail to do well when changed from one locality to another and require several years to become acclimated. Murdock Yellow Dent, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on almost any kind of soil or in any climate where many other varieties will utterly fail.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bushel.

2006. White Cap Yellow Dent

This corn has been greatly appreciated by farmers here in the north as it is such a heavy yielder of both fodder and corn. The stalks grow about 8 feet in height, while the ears are always a good size; and no matter how unfavorable the season, whether it be wet or droughty, this corn will always produce at least a good average yield. It is a strong grower and roots very deeply, having sufficient vigor to produce a good crop of corn even on thin, poor soil, which is not adapted for growing corn. The large size, handsome ears are solidly packed with kernels of good average size, the exposed surface of which is white, while the sides of the kernels are yellow. Our White Cap Yellow Dent corn is fourteen to sixteen rowed, and its very type expresses earliness and vigor. It is a suitable corn to plant in any section of our northern states where corn will mature at all. You will not have to lie awake nights and worry for fear your corn will freeze if you plant our White Cap Yellow Dent.

Price, shelled: Qt., **30** cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bushel.

2009. Minnesota King (Half Dent)

Taking into consideration earliness, size of ear, and yield, we consider Minnesota King one of the most valuable of the early varieties. We grow a large acreage of it every year, and always get good yields. There are early varieties that under the most favorable conditions will yield as much as Minnesota King, but take it year after year, we do not believe there is another variety that will yield as well.

Minnesota King is a cross between an early dent and an early flint corn. The ears are of a fair size, with eight rows of broad yellow kernels half way between flint and dent. The stalks will average nearly eight feet in height possessing a remarkably healthy and vigorous constitution, enabling it to withstand all extremes in weather, so that it continues to grow and mature under conditions that would render any other sort a failure. It appears to have a faculty of growing under adverse circumstances, and is just the corn for wet, cold weather.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, $2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

King of Earlies

2012. Improved Pride of the North

The old well-known, standard, early, sixteen-rowed yellow dent corn. A strictly 90-day corn, and is often out of danger of frost in 75 days. Can be successfully grown as far north as any dent corn. Probably no early variety furnishes a larger percentage of shelled corn. It is very hardy, ears very uniform, measuring from eight to ten inches. Cob red and very small. Kernels long and closely set. Stalks six to eight feet, strong and excellent for fodder. often bearing two and sometimes three full-sized ears. Produces an enormous amount of shelled corn for the amount of Cob. An exceedingly prolific and desirable variety for the north.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu., or more, $1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, $2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

2015. King of the Earlies Dent

Claimed by many to be the earliest dent corn in cultivation. Past experience has demonstrated to the farmers of the north the importance of planting only the early varieties of corn, and those that are northern grown. In King of the Earlies we have, without doubt, the earliest and best yellow dent corn in existence. Color, bright yellow. The stalks grow from six to eight feet in height, and are thickly covered with leaves close to the ground, yielding a large amount of excellent fodder, unsurpassed in feeding qualities.

The ears are medium in length, cob very small, closely set wth small, deep, kernels, very rich with oil and starch.

For shelling there is no corn that will compare with it. It can be husked earlier, will shell easier, ripens earlier, dries out quicker, makes better fodder, stands drouth better, and will yield more No. 1 shelled corn than any other yellow variety.

King of the Earlies can be depended upon to mature a very heavy crop of first-class corn in the northern part of Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Michigan. Our stock of it is carefully selected every year from the earliest and best ears, making it as nearly perfect as possible, and is unsurpassed in uniformity of type.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, $2.50 per bushel of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

2018. Improved Leaming

Improved Leaming is probably the oldest straight-bred dent corn in existence. It has been traced back for over eighty years to J. S. Leaming, who originated it on a farm in Miami County, Iowa, as far back as 1838. It is today accepted as a standard, and is most extensively planted of any. It has given satisfaction both in the Northern and Southern States. Indeed, so readily does it adapt itself to the different soils and climates, it has come to be known as a cosmopolitan. Leaming produces well on light or heavy soil where other varieties could not thrive. It will mature in 100 days, and will make a crop even in a dry season.

The extreme Northern States and Canada grow it extensively for fodder and ensilage. It is the corn for the north and for the south. The seed can be depended upon to grow when, under the same conditions, other varieties would fail. Our Improved Leaming would astonish eastern farmers. The golden ears are very uniform in size and shape, slightly tapering, well filled from tip to butt. Grains are broad, deep, thick, and wedge-shaped, no space between rows. The cob is red and of medium size. This variety is very strong in sugar and very valuable for fodder and forage. We have a great demand for it from all sections of the country. Our stock of this variety is especially fine, and no one has better, and we doubt very much if there is as good a strain of Improved Leaming in the United States.

Price, shelled: Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $1.75; 2½ bu. or more, $1.65 per bushel.

2021. Squaw Corn

Undoubtedly the Earliest Corn That Grows. In 1906 Squaw Corn was ripe in Michigan 70 days from planting. It is a flint corn with very peculiar coloring—blue, black, purple, red, yellow, and white all mixed toegther. With all its outside coloring it is extremely white inside, and is splendid for flour and meal. In fact, it is the corn from which the Indians used to grind their meal. It is the corn from which all the other varieties were originated. Many people prefer it for cooking to any of the improved strains. It is also first-class for fodder, being extensively planted for that purpose on account of the abundant foliage that it bears. It is a great yielder, yielding more per acre than any other flint variety.

We never saw better corn any place than our 1910 field of Squaw Corn. Although it was not planted until May 25th, and we had a very cold, wet season, it was fully matured and ready to cut by the 15th of September. It was planted on low, cold ground, and would have matured much earlier had it been in a higher and warmer location.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½bu. or more, $1.90 per bu.

Ear corn, $2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs.

2024. White Smut Nose

or "WHITE BLAZE" Very similar to Canada Smut Nose, except that the ears are a little larger and the grain is white. It has the same red markings on the end of the ear, and is a very little earlier. The stalks are very strong, with strong rooting, so that it is not inclined to lop over. It grows from eight to nine feet high. There is plenty of rich foliage, well down to the ground, but it is not inclined to sucker. A heavy producer of

both grain and fodder; one of the best varieties for the farmer's own use, especially in the north, as it is as early as the earliest.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, $2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

2027. Canada Smut Nose An extra early flint corn grown more extensively than any other in the north. It will mature farther north than any other corn we know of excepting Squaw Corn. The stalks will grow from seven to eight feet high, are quite leafy, and as it "suckers" quite freely, it makes a great corn for fodder. It always yields well, always one ear and often two ears to the stalk. The ears are eight rowed, and measure from ten to thirteen inches long, well filled to the end. The grain is yellow with splashes of red at the end of the ear. As the cob is very small, Smut Nose will shell a very high percentage of grain.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bushel.

Ear corn, $2.50 per bu. of 70 lbs., by freight or express.

2030. Sanford's White Flint The handsomest of all flints. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are twelve to fifteen inches long, smooth and symmetrical. Kernels are broad and flinty, and white in color. White Flint makes a very sturdy and vigorous growth with a great abundance of broad succulent leaves, and is of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. We consider this the finest of the flints. While it is not quite as early as Smut Nose, White Flint is a close second.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bushel.

2033. Longfellow Flint This fine field corn is the result of careful selection in the Longfellow family (relatives of the distinguished poet) for over fifty years. The ears are eight rowed, remarkably long, slender, and straight, often measuring fifteen inches, and it is not at all unusual to find three full-sized and perfect ears growing on one stalk. Kernels are large and wide, of a beautiful golden yellow color. Ripens in 75 to 80 days. Is one of the very few varieties that it is safe to plant in our northern latitude, where it has been extensively and successfully grown for years.

Canada Smut Nose

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.00; 2½ bu. or more, $1.90 per bu.

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CORN

The recent unfavorable corn years have awakened the farmers to the fact that they can not depend on their corn crop entirely for winter feed, and they must provide for feed from some other and more certain source. They have very naturally turned to Fodder Corn and Ensilage. A few years ago very few farmers planted this kind of corn. Now nearly every farmer plants a liberal acreage of this crop, and we have noticed that they are so well pleased with the results that they nearly always increase the acreage the second year.

The demand for good fodder corn has increased almost beyond belief; in fact, away beyond the supply, so that a great deal of inferior seed has been sold for this purpose. We are giving this branch of our business particular attention, and are selling all the seed we can grow. Our Fodder Corn seed has pleased our customers beyond our expectations. Many of them have written us that it has produced earlier, better, and more abundantly than seed purchased elsewhere.

Our Fodder Corn is just as carefully selected as any of our seed corn, and is just as good in every respect excepting that it is not graded as carefully. It has just as much vitality, will produce just as much corn, but it will not be as true to type.

2036. Giant Red Cob Ensilage **Greatest of all Fodder Varieties.** A pure white corn with red cob, which grows very large, often yielding as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, and furnishes more nourishment than any other variety. No dairy farmer should be without it. It can be fed green or made into silage, or cured and stacked.

Drill in rows 3½ feet apart, ½ bushel of seed per acre, or more if a large amount of leafy fodder is desired with smaller growth of stalk.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., $1.50; 2½ bu. or more, $1.40 per bu.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

2039. Pride Fodder This is practically the same as our Improved Pride of the North, excepting that it has not been butted, tipped, or graded, but is just a good selected lot of corn as it comes from the sheller. It is just as carefully selected as any of our corn, and will show just as high percentage of germination. A great many prefer this smaller growing corn for fodder to the large, rank growing, southern varieties for the following reasons: It is more easily handled, either with binder or by hand; it matures earlier and gives more fully developed ears; it is more easily cured; the smaller stalks make finer and richer fodder; the fodder is more easily handled when putting through the shredder, and the stalks make better manure when fed whole. It will produce just as many tons of feed to the acre as will the larger kinds.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., $1.50; 2½ bu. or more, $1.40 per bu.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

2042. Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder, and makes well-formed but not matured ears, in almost any part of the Northwest. Drill 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre.

Price, shelled: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., $2.25; 2½ bu. or more, $2.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

OATS

We can and do grow just as fine oats here in Northern Michigan as can be grown any place in the world. We don't have to send to Canada or the British Northwest to get good seed, for we can grow better here at home. We sent and got some of the much-advertised Canadian seed last season, just to see what it was like and what it would do over here. We must say that we were greatly disappointed in every respect, for from what had been said about these oats we expected to see something very wonderful. In the first place the seed was not nearly as good as our own. It was not as large or heavy, nor as white and in order to make it look large and plump it had been clipped, greatly damaging it for seed purposes. In the field it did not grow as strong as our own seed, and it was badly mixed with other varieties, and did not yield nearly as well.

Although we have never seen any smut in our oats, we treat all of our seed so that it is entirely free from that disease. The seed being so carefully graded for so many years, only the largest and best being sown, it is very large, white, and heavy.

Taking all these advantages into consideration, we feel that our oats are worth far more for planting than the oats usually offered for that purpose. Instead of asking more for them, we really ask less. We are satisfied with a decent profit on them, and while it costs us just as much to grow our oats as it does the other fellow, we do not consider them worth what they ask for theirs.

Any way, don't buy your seed oats until you write and have us send you a sample of ours. Compare them with the other fellow's. We will bet that you will say that ours is the best. If you will do this, we are sure that we will have the pleasure of sending you your seed oats.

Swedish Select

3000. Swedish Select **"The Best American Oat."** This new oat originated in Sweden, from where it was imported into Russia, and the original seed was brought from Russia to this country in 1898 by Prof. Carleton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The next year the Wisconsin Experiment Station secured these oats from Washington, D. C., with several other varieties, for trial. They have been grown on the University plats for four years under the supervision of Prof. R. A. Moore, and during all that time have been carefully tested and compared with thirty-six other varieties. Prof. Moore says:

"We have found them the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the experimental plats the oats yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. The Swedish Select Oats (Wisconsin No. 4) seem especially adapted to high, well-drained land, and the best results are secured from clay-loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats, which enables the plant to resist drought better than any other variety tested. The straw is coarse and is noted for its stiffness and power to resist lodging."

We grow all our **Swedish Select Oats,** right here on our own farms. The fields are carefully watched, and if any weed or grain appears that would damage the crop for seed purposes, it is pulled out and destroyed. For this reason, our seed oats are perfectly free from Canada thistles, wild mustard, and other weeds, which is more than can be said about some oats we have seen sold for seed purposes. We well remember one lot in particular, that being run through a fanning mill, yielded fully half a pound of fine mustard seed to the bushel. We know that you do not want to sow this kind of seed, and we will guarantee that you will not if you purchase your seed of us.

We have been selecting and grading the seed we sow for so many years that we now have a strain of Swedish Select that excels anything we have ever seen.

Prices of Swedish Select Oats: Pk., 35 cts.; bu., $1.00; 5 bu., 75 cts. per bu.; 10 bu. or more, 70 cts. per bu.

Silver Mine

3003. Silver Mine **As good as the best.** We have said very little about the Swedish Select Oat that can not truthfully be said about Silver Mine. From our own experience, on our own farms, we really do not know which is the best. We have kept very close tab on both of them. If either one has excelled in any way, the Swedish Select has averaged a little the heaviest to the measured bushel, although the Silver Mine has yielded just as many measured bushels to the acre. This advantage might be reversed if the oats were sown in a different locality or under different conditions. The only way for a person to decide, is to sow a few of each and compare them.

The Silver Mine and Swedish Select grow very much alike, ripen at the same time, and the seed is very similar excepting that Silver Mine is free from awns. The seed of Silver Mine is very long, plump, white, and full of meat. It always yields very heavily, and is unusually exempt from disease. The seed we offer this season was grown under the same conditions as our Swedish Select, and is simply perfect. Write for a free sample. Prices same as Swedish Select.

SPRING WHEAT

3006. Macaroni, or Durum **Kubanka No. 5639.** There are many kinds of Kubanka Durum Wheat, but No. 5639 is the one that is recommended by the Agricultural Department of Washington as being the best. This is the kind we are offering, the seed from which it was grown having been originally procured from that department.

Durum Wheat is particularly adapted to dry and semi-arid districts, being extremely resistent of drouth, the attack of fungus pests, rust, and smut, always furnishing an excellent hard grain. Enormous yields of Durum Wheat are reported, in some instances reaching 80 bushels per acre.

On account of its extreme hardiness and great productiveness this variety should be sown more in every section of the Northwest. Millers and elevator men used to discourage the growing of Macaroni Wheat by paying as much as 20 to 25 cents per bushel less for it than for Blue Stem and Fife Spring Wheat, claiming that it made an inferior grade of flour, which it did before the millers knew how to handle it properly. On account of being much harder and flintier than our Hard Spring Wheat, it has to be ground separately, but the flour can be mixed instead of mixing the wheat before grinding it. All grain men now make it a practice to keep Macaroni Wheat separate, and a standard price of about 10 cents below the market price of Blue Stem and Fife Wheat has been adopted everywhere. Since it always yields from ten to twenty bushels more per acre than other spring wheat, we advise that every grain farmer sow some of it every year, for other varieties are always more or less subject to rust, blight, and smut, by which Macaroni Wheat is not affected at all.

The grains are rather large, very hard and glossy, often translucent, yellowish white in color, occasionally inclining to a reddish color. It grows rather tall, with broad, smooth leaves of a peculiar whitish color. The heads are compactly formed and are bearded. In our Northern and Northwestern States Macaroni Wheat should be sown in the spring. Where the winters are mild, however, as they are south of the 35th parallel of this country (Kansas and further south), it can be grown to the best advantage as Winter Wheat. The grain being very large and not stooling very heavily, 1½ to 2 bushels of seed are required per acre.

Pk., 50 cts.; bu., $1.75; 2½ bu., $1.70 per bu.; 5 bu. and more, $1.65 per bushel. Sacks included.

WINTER WHEAT

3009. Brubaker Bred by one of our best German farmers by the name of Brubaker, and grown for several years by our Northern Michigan farmers with the best of results, yielding under favorable conditions from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre.

The Brubaker is a beardless wheat, with long, straight heads often measuring 4½ inches long. The grain is large and plump, as hard as flint, and makes the very best of flour. The straw is very stiff, matures very early, and has never been known to be the least affected by blight or rust. The Brubaker is by far the best winter wheat grown in the north, and always brings a premium above market price at our mills.

Prices same as Macaroni Wheat.

Brubaker

BUCKWHEAT

Being located, as we are, right in the midst of the greatest Buckwheat growing section in the world, our seed is of the very best quality.

Buckwheat is mostly used for filling in fields remaining unplanted after the middle of June. It is well to bear in mind that on worn-out soils a plowed under buckwheat field is a great soil fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

Silver Hull

3012. Silver Hull

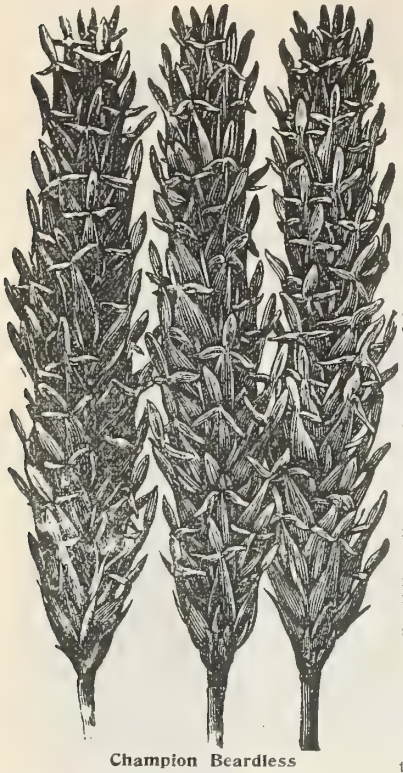
This we consider the best variety. Silver Hull seems to be gaining in popularity more and more each year, both with the miller and with the farmer. It always brings the highest price on the market, because it makes the best flour. The hull is thin and the meat heavy. The grain is light in color, nearly round in shape. The farmers in the north and all great buckwheat sections are now sowing Silver Hull entirely. Our Seed is the best that can be produced.

Price, very choice seed : Pk., 40 cts.; ½ bu., 75 cts.; bu., $1.00; 2½ bu., or more, 95 cts. per bu.

3015. Japanese Buckwheat Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drouth and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise.

Prices same as Silver Hull.

BARLEY



Champion Beardless

3018. White Hulless Barley

No Beards or Hulls. Great for Feed White Hulless is different from any other barley. The grain looks like wheat. It is almost as heavy as wheat, equal to wheat in feeding value, *and will yield nearly twice as much.* It succeeds in all barley-growing regions, and also in sections where common barley is not grown at all. It is *very early*, thus making a splendid nurse crop for seeding with clover; is *entirely beardless*, with soft straw, splendid for feed. Many farmers cut it for a hay crop. It yields as high as 60 bushels per acre, and for feeding value it is not surpassed by any other grain. Sow in spring, 1½ bushels per acre, and treat just as you would any other kind of barley. Specially fine for poultry and for grinding for hogs.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., $1.50; 2½ bu. or more, $1.40 per bu. Free sample on application.

3021. Champion Beardless Barley

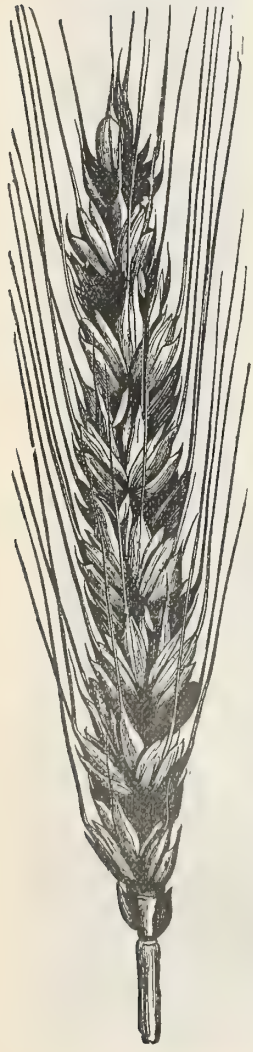
This is a new six-rowed barley, and as the name indicates, without beards, which is the most valuable improvement on barley for years. On account of the long, harsh and objectionable beards, a great many farmers will not grow barley at all, because it is so disagreeable to handle. It is six-rowed, like the old Manshury barley, and the berry is of the same appearance as this. It is a vigorous grower, producing strong short straw, heavy and well-filled heads, and is the earliest barley known, which makes it very convenient during harvest, as you can have the Beardless Barley out of the way before you cut wheat and oats. With good land and season it has produced 80 to 90 bushels per acre. In regard to soil, it is not particular, as you can raise a good crop of Beardless Barley on land that is too poor to produce a crop of wheat or oats. Not getting so easily discolored as other barley, it is a first-class barley for malting, and will always bring the highest market price. Ever since this grand new barley was introduced there has been such a demand for it that we were always short supplying our trade, and we anticipate another great rush for it this year.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., $1.50; 2½ bu. or more. $1.25 per bu. Write for free sample.

3024. Oderbrucker Barley

First introduced into the United States twelve years ago from Agricultural Experiment Station at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Bred and disseminated at the Wisconsin Agricultural College by Prof. R. A. Moore, who claims it is the greatest barley in the country for feeding and malting purposes. It and Mandscheuri have held the record for many years for the heaviest yielding varieties. It is bearded, and in manner of growth similar to the Mandscheuri, but the straw is somewhat stronger and stiffer, and will stand up on the richest ground. Will not rust and is free from smut.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., $1.50; 2½ bu. or more, $1.25 per bu.



Manshury Barley

3027. Manshury Barley

This splendid six-rowed barley was first recommended to American farmers by Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It soon became a great favorite, and is now the most reliable variety of barley grown in large quantities throughout the Northwest. It is early, grows very vigorous and strong, bearing long well-filled heads of plump grain. The strong root system and long stiff straw have always been characteristic of this barley, and in yield it has been wonderfully satisfactory. As in the case of the Oderbrucker, the original seed of Manshury was obtained outside of the United States, the Manshury coming from Russia. For some years it out yielded, at the Wisconsin Station farm thirty-seven other varieties, and in some cases double the yield of the common sort. Without question this barley has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the Northwest. This is a barley which will be found reliable in every respect. Its high feeding quality, combined with its value as a malting barley and its reliability as to yield, places it in the front rank.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., $1.50; 2½ bu. or more, $1.25 per bu.

3030. SPELTZ, or Emmer

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value, and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and an important place, too, on their farms.

Cultivation. In methods of cultivation this is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by

Speltz

and easily resists early and severe frosts.

Speltz is unhesitatingly recommended for growing in the extreme northern states of this country, also in the semi-arid districts farther south, and it should also be grown in all other sections of the United States. It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle, or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye feed. Prof. Wilson, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found Speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound. Sow about 2½ bu. per acre.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., $1.00; 2½ bu. or more, 90 cts. per bu.

Write for free sample.

Rye

RYE

3033. Earliest Spring

A Boon to the Farmer

It is a very profitable crop to grow, seldom yielding less than 45 bushels per acre, and often 60. It can be sown very late in the spring, after other grain is all sown. It does not grow quite as tall as winter rye, but yields just as well. Straw grows about 5½ feet high, is strong and not liable to lodge. Grain is plump and white, and can not be told from the best winter rye. Our seed is home-grown on our own farms, and is full of northern life and vim. We call particular attention to the fact that we offer genuine Spring Rye. Many have been disappointed in receiving Winter Rye as a spring variety and we wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the *genuine Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season.*

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., $1.25; 2½ bu. or more, $1.00 per bu. Free sample on application.

3036. Winter Rye The value of Winter Rye is becoming more apparent every year. It is much hardier than wheat, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils, even on soils that would not produce a fair crop of wheat. It will thrive even in dry seasons and on light sandy loam. It is grown not only for grain, but for fodder and soiling purposes also. When sown in the autumn, it starts up very early in the spring and is ready to cut or pasture when about six inches high. It is often plowed under at this stage of its growth as it is then in condition to add great fertility to the soil. Rye does not exhaust the soil as do other grains, and can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop on the farm.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., $1.25; 2½ bu. or more, $1.00 per bu. Write for prices and sample at sowing time.

FREIGHT RATE Freight charges seem to worry some contemplating sending to us for seeds. Now we have this to say, don't let freight charges worry you in the least, because whether you buy from us or from your home dealer, you pay the freight, and in the latter case, a good big profit, besides. If you make up your order to weigh 100 pounds or more, you pay just the same freight as does your local merchant. Freight charges for less than 100 pounds are the same as for 100 pounds, as it is called a minimum shipment. Freight charges on grains and seeds are not unreasonable, for these take third and fourth class which is much lower than the charges for merchandise. Don't let a little freight prevent you from sending for some of our **Hardy Northern Seeds.** If you do not need 100 pounds, get up a neighborhood order. We will secure the lowest possible rate for you. We look out for you, for your success with our seeds, means success to us.

D. & B. BRAND NORTHERN GROWN GRASS, CLOVER AND FARM SEEDS

Prices of Grass, Clover and Field Seeds are Subject to Market Changes. Pound Prices Include Postage. Larger Amounts go by Freight or Express, at Purchaser's Expense. Write for Special Price Card.

Farmers have learned that it pays to sow only the best seeds to such an extent that there is very little demand for the lower grades. For this reason, we will offer but one grade in the future. **The D. & B. Brand,** which will always be composed of the very best **Northern Grown Seed** procurable. We already have a very heavy demand for this brand of seed here in the north, and we hope to have just as great success with it away from home as we have here.

If those who wish to purchase seeds in this line will write us, we will gladly send them samples so that they may see just what this brand of seed is like. You will find our **D. & B. Brand** of seed larger, more perfect, and better colored than seed from the south. Our seed is also more pure, for the reason that the noxious weeds found in the old seed-growing localities have not become established on our new northern farms, our farmers being very particular about the kind of seed they sow. You will also find that this **D. & B. Brand** of seed has the same strength, vitality, and true **"Get Up and Get"** qualities of our other **Northern Grown Seeds.**

Prices of field seeds are so continually changing, it is impossible to name prices covering the whole season. The prices named here are those that prevail at the time this catalog is printed, and are subject to market changes. We will ask those who think of purchasing seeds in this line to write us for one of our special price cards, which we have printed every week, and will gladly mail to those who may ask for it. Those who will not have time to write for prices will be perfectly safe in ordering without, for we will guarantee them fair treatment. In such cases, unless we are otherwise instructed, we will add to or deduct from the amount of seed shipped, to give value for the amount of money sent, at prices prevailing at that time, whether they be higher or lower.

D. & B. BRAND GRASS SEED

3100. Awnless Brome Grass **Bromus inermis.** A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drouth and cold. On light, dry soils, it is used for both hay and pasturage, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. Lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: 25 lbs., $1.50; 50 lbs., $5.25; 100 lbs., $10.00.

3103. Kentucky Blue Grass **Poa pratensis.** Fancy clean. Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy, and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, about 28 pounds per acre will be required. Lb., 40 cts. By freight or express: 25 lbs., $7.00; 50 lbs., $13.50; 100 lbs., $26.00.

3106. Orchard Grass **Dactylis glomerata.** One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time with clover, the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about 28 pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and it will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: ¼ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu., (14 lbs.), $2.50; 100 lbs., $17.00.

3109. Red Top **Agrostis vulgaris.** In Pennsylvania and states farther south, this is known as *Herd's Grass*, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about 28 pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

RED TOP, FANCY (*Cleaned from Chaff*). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: ¼ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu., (14 lbs.), $2.50; 100 lbs., $17.00.

3112. Timothy **Phleum pratense.** This is the most valuable of all grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of 12 pounds per acre if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: ¼ bu., $1.50; 1 bu. (45 lbs.), $8.00; 100 lbs., $17.00.

D. & B. BRAND CLOVER SEED

3115. Alfalfa **Lucerne.** The chief merit of Alfalfa lies in the fact that it may be cut three or four times a season, each cutting bringing enormous yields of sweet and nutritious forage which is much relished by all kinds of stock. Care should be taken when cattle are first turned in not to allow them to overfeed, as it is liable to cause bloating. It is an excellent soiling crop, and makes the best hay when properly treated. In hay making it should be put in cocks instead of windrows, which will tend to prevent the shattering of the leaves. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre about the middle of April or earlier, should the ground be in good condition, without a nurse or cover-crop. The soil must be deep, rich, well prepared, and well drained. It should never be sown on heavy, sticky clay land where water stands a short distance below the surface. A large crop once established, the results are wonderful—three cuttings a year being the regular thing, averaging ten tons green fodder to the acre. Not only this, but it will continue to give ten tons to the acre for ten to fifteen years. As a land enricher it is unsurpassed. The long roots, ten to fifteen feet under ground, bring up lots of buried mineral fertilizer, while, like all the Clover family, it is a great nitrogen gatherer. ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: ¼ bu., $3.00; 1 bu., (60 lbs.), $10.00; 100 lbs., $16.50.

3118. Alsike, or Swedish **Trifolium hybridum.** The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts. By freight or express: ¼ bu., $3.75; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), $12.50; 100 lbs., $20.00.

3121. Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual variety in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. ¼lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts. By freight or express: ¼bu., $2.75; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), $10.00; 100 lbs., $15.50.

3124. Mammoth, or Large Red (*Trifolium pratense*). Grows nearly twice the size of the common red clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre. ¼lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. By freight or express: ¼bu., $3.75; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), $13.25; 100 lbs., $22.00.

3127. Medium Red, or June (*Trifolium pratense*). This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old soils than on new and lighter ones. ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. By freight or express: ¼ bu., $3.75; 1 bu., (60 lbs.), $13.25; 100 lbs., $22.00.

3130. White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*). A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half the amount. ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts. By freight or express, ¼ bu., $5.00; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), $17.00; 100 lbs., $28.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

Prices are subject to market changes. Pound prices include postage. Larger amounts go by Freight or Express at purchaser's expense. Write for price card.

3133. Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frosts and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fiber, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: ¼ bu., $1.00; 1 bu. (56 lbs.), $3.75; 100 lbs., $6.00.

3136. Hungarian (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet growing less rank, with smaller stalks often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: ¼bu., 50 cts.; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), $1.75; 100 lbs., $3.40.

3139. Millet, Common (*Panicum miliceum*). Requires a dry light, rich soil and grows two and one-half to four feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pounds per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain, sow in drills, about 12 pounds per acre and not later than June 20. Lb., 20 cts. By freight or express: ¼bu., 50 cts.; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), $1.75; 100 lbs., $3.40.

3142. Millet, German or Golden An improved large-leaved variety, growing three to five feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and very attractive in appearance. Lb., 25 cts. By freight or express: ¼bu., 50 cts.; 1 bu. (50 lbs.), $1.75; 100 lbs., $3.40.

3145. Rape **(Dwarf Essex for Sowing).** There is but one variety of Rape that has proved profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted is likely to become a pernicious weed. *There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this*, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Ground should be prepared same as for turnips. Sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of 2½ pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre. Lb., 15 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: ¼ bu., $1.00; 1 bu., (60 lbs.), $3.25; 100 lbs., $5.00.

3148. Sunflower, Large Russian This has large heads borne at top of a single unbranched stem, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows five feet apart, and ten inches apart in row. Cultivate same as corn. When seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with a fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 100 lbs., $5.00.

3151. Vetches, or Tares (Spring) **Vicia sativa.** A perennial pea-like plant grown as an annual in the north. Desirable as a forage plant and valuable as a cover crop for orchards. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. Lb., 25 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 10 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $7.50.

3154. Vetches (Sand, Winter or Hairy) **Vicia villosa.** A very hardy forage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black, and should be sown 1½ bushels to the acre.

Among the various leguminous plants introduced during recent years with such manifest advantage to farmers there is not one of greater value than the Hairy Vetch. As a soil reclaimer and forage crop it has no equal, and it is only to be regretted that this Vetch is not more universally sown. It is an annual plant, similar in growth to a very slender and straggling pea vine, covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pastures and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frosts without injury. While it does not make a very vigorous growth during the winter, it yet lives and grows, and is ready to push into quick and luxuriant growth as soon as ever the mild days of spring set in. When once this growth starts, it continues through wet and drouth, and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. As a soil improver it is richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than any of the Clovers or the Cow Pea. When plowed down the soil will be found to be as mellow and full of vegetable matter as possible, and when consolidated with the roller, will be in the finest condition for the production of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and a grain crop. By freight or express: 10 lbs., $1.50; 25 lbs., $3.75; 100 lbs., $14.00.

3157. Soja Bean (Dwarf Early) This variety has been extensively advertised as the *"German Coffee Berry,"* the seed sometimes being parched and ground for use as coffee. Plants grow 18 inches in height, and are immensely productive, having small, round seed. The plant being a *legume*, is valuable as a soil enricher, while the plant and seed make a highly nutritious forage. Per pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: Pk., 80 cts.; bu. (60 lbs.), $3.25; 100 lbs., $5.00.

3160. Clay Cow Pea These so-called "Cow Peas" are really a small bean of strong running growth, with a large and abundant glossy dark-green foliage. The vines may be cut either for feeding green or they can be cured like clover for winter use. They are also most desirable for ensilage; for this purpose the seed should be planted in the hills with field corn, as the vines running up the corn-stalks are easily harvested and the combination of the corn-stalks and bean vines makes excellent ensilage, and the land is more readily cultivated than where the Cow Peas are sown alone.

This variety is of extra strong growth and most productive of dry seed, being especially adapted for sowing in the Northern States. Seed should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf. For drills three feet apart, use one-half bushel per acre, or one bushel broadcast, while planted in hills four by four feet with corn one-quarter bushel is sufficient. The earlier they can be sown in the spring, the larger the crop of dry seeds can be produced, as the vines make a continuous growth until cut off by frost. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Pk., 75 cts.; bu. (60 lbs.), $2.25; 100 lbs., $3.40.

3163. Cow Pea (Whip-Poor-Will) A very early maturing variety of upright or bush growth. The seeds may be gathered and the plants harvested much more readily than with the running or vine type growth. Ripening early, the crop may be harvested in time to plant winter grain in the fall, providing the seed can be planted by the middle of May. At the Delaware State Experiment Station this variety yielded thirteen tons of ensilage from one acre of land. The seed is light brown, speckled darker brown of the same shape and coloring as the eggs of the *Whip-poor-will*. Plant seed in spring. Prices same as for Clay Cow Pea.

3166. Kaffir Corn Grows four to five feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder, either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes 50 or 60 bushels to the acre. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow ¼ to one bushel either broadcast or in drills. Large pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 3 lbs., 50 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., $1.30; 100 lbs., $2.25.

3169. Improved Evergreen Broom Corn Best variety for general cultivation on account of color, and quality of brush. Ripens early; grows 8 to 10 feet high; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. Our stock is select, having been saved by professional growers from their own plantings. Lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts., postpaid. By freight or express: 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $3.25.

3172. Sorghum **or Early Amber Sugar-Cane.** This is the Sorghum of the Northern States. Many leading dairy farmers regard Sugar-Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender and greedily eaten by cattle, horses, and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder, and may also be used for pasture. Sow any time from May to July, 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. Or if sown broadcast, use 50 lbs. per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety and the most used. By freight or express: 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 50 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $4.00.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE BULK PRICE LIST

This list is intended for market gardeners and others who buy seeds in large quantities. Seeds ordered from this list are to be shipped by freight or express at purchaser's expense. If seeds are wanted by mail, add ten cents per pound and fifteen cents per quart to prepay postage.

POTATOES

Note. These prices are for five barrels or more. Five barrel orders may be made up of different varieties at these prices.

No.		Five barrels or more, per bbl.
2	May Queen	$3.75
3	Early Petoskey	3.75
6	Early Bird	3.75
10	Ninety Fold	3.75
12	Early Michigan	3.25
15	Early Harvest	3.25
18	Early Norther	3.25
21	Early Rose	3.25
24	Early Walters	3.75
27	Early Ohio	3.50
30	Early Six Weeks	3.50
33	Acme	3.50
35	Bountiful	3.75
36	Irish Cobbler	3.75
39	Early Hebron	3.25
40	Satisfaction	3.75
45	Spaulding No. 4	3.25
51	California Russet	3.25
53	Magnum Bonum	3.75
54	Carman No. 3	3.25
57	Late Petoskey	3.75
60	Green Mountain	3.25
63	Late Hebron	3.25
65	Superlative	3.75
69	Rural No. 2	3.25

PEAS

On account of peas being such a poor crop and the supply so limited, we can only offer them in quantities of one peck or less.

No.		qt.	pk.
76	**D. & B.'s Improved Alaska**	$0.50	$3.50
81	**D. & B.'s First and Best**	.50	3.50
87	Nott's Excelsior	.50	3.75
90	Gradus	.60	4.00
91	Ameer	.50	3.50
93	American Wonder	.60	4.50
96	Prolific Early Market	.50	3.50
99	Thomas Laxton	.60	4.00
100	Premium Gem	.60	4.50
102	Tom Thumb	.60	4.50
105	Bountiful	crop failed	
110	Admiral	"	"
114	Bliss Abundance	.50	3.50
117	Improved Stratagem	crop failed	
118	Defiance	"	"
120	Hosford's Market Garden	.50	3.50
123	Long Island Mammoth	crop failed	
125	Duke of Albany	"	"
127	Telephone	"	"
130	Alderman	.50	4.00
133	Champion of England	.50	3.50
136	Petoskey	.60	4.50
139	Bliss Everbearing	crop failed	
142	Yorkshire Hero	"	"
145	McLean's Advancer	"	"
150	Dwarf Telephone	.60	4.50
153	Shropshire Hero	crop failed	
157	Mammoth Melting Sugar	.50	4.00
159	Large White Marrowfat	.30	1.50
162	Black Eye Marrowfat	crop failed	

FIELD PEAS

No.		pk.	bu.
165	Golden Vine	$0.85	$2.00
168	Supeneau	.85	2.00
177	Black English Field	1.00	2.75

BEANS

No.		qt.	pk.	bu.
180	Earliest of All Wax	$0.35	$1.40	$4.00
183	Prolific German Wax	.25	1.25	3.25
186	Pencil Pod Black Wax	.30	1.25	3.25
189	Saddle Back Wax	.30	1.25	3.25
192	Curry's Rust Proof	.25	1.25	3.25
194	Round Pod Kidney	.30	1.25	3.25
195	Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.25	1.25	3.25
198	Detroit or Improved Golden Wax	.25	1.25	3.25
201	Golden Wax	.25	1.25	3.25
204	Golden Eye Wax	.25	1.25	3.00
207	Davis White Wax	.25	1.25	3.25
208	Crystal White Wax	.35	1.50	4.00
210	Red Valentine	.25	1.20	3.00
213	Black Valentine	.25	1.20	3.00
216	Burpee's Stringless	.25	1.20	3.00
219	Giant Stringless	.25	1.20	3.00
222	Extra Early Refugee	.25	1.20	3.00
225	Long Yellow Six Weeks	.25	1.20	3.00
228	Dwarf Horticultural	.25	1.25	3.50
231	Goddard	.25	1.25	3.25
234	Burpee's Bush Lima	.25	1.75	6.00
235	Fordhook Bush Lima	.25	1.75	6.00
237	Dwarf Large White Lima	.25	2.00	6.25
240	Henderson's Early Leviathan	.25	1.75	6.00
244	Large White Lima	.25	1.75	6.00
247	Old Homestead	.25	1.50	5.50
248	Early Golden Cluster Wax	.25	1.75	6.00
250	Lazy Wife	.25	1.50	6.00
252	Improved White Field	.15	.80	2.75
255	White Kidney	.15	.80	2.75
258	Red Kidney	.15	1.20	4.00

ASPARAGUS

No.		¼lb.	lb.
200	**D. & B.'s Mammoth**	$0.22	$0.65
203	Early Giant Argenteuil	.17	.50
206	Conover's Colossal	.17	.40
209	Palmetto	.17	.40
212	Barr's Mammoth	.17	.40
215	Columbian Mammoth White	.17	.40
218	Banvallet's Giant	.17	.50

BEETS

No.		¼lb.	lb.
221	Earliest Red Turnip	$0.45	$1.40
224	Crosby's Egyptian	.32	.90
227	Early Eclipse	.32	.90
230	Dewing's Blood Turnip	.32	.90
233	Early Blood Turnip	.32	.90
236	Long Blood	.32	.90
239	Detroit Dark Red Turnip	.35	1.15
242	Half Long Blood	.32	.90
245	Swiss Chard	.32	.90
248	Jaensch's Victrix	.23	.30
251	Vilmorin's Improved	.17	.40
254	Klein's Wanzlebin	.17	.40
257	Lane's Imperial Sugar	.17	.30
260	White Sugar	.17	.40
263	Giant Feeding Sugar	.17	.40

MANGEL-WURZEL

No.		¼lb.	lb.
266	Improved Mammoth Long Red	$0.17	$0.40
269	Mammoth Golden Giant	.17	.40
272	Improved Golden Tankard	.17	.40
273	Yellow Leviathan	.17	.40

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

No.		¼lb.	lb.
275	Improved Half Dwarf	$0.47	$1.40
278	Dalkeith	.47	1.40

CABBAGE

No.		¼lb.	lb.
281	Extra Early Express	$0.57	$1.60
284	Early Jersey Wakefield	.75	2.15
287	Earliest Etampes	.47	1.40
290	Early York	.57	1.65
293	Early Winnigstadt	.57	1.65
296	Early Flat Dutch	.57	1.65
299	Henderson's Early Summer	.72	2.00
302	Fottler's Early Brunswick	.57	1.65
305	All Seasons'	.67	1.90
308	**D. & B.'s Extra Selected Volga**	.90	3.40
311	Stone Mason Drumhead	.72	2.15
314	Premium Late Flat Dutch	.50	1.65
317	Danish Ball Head	.95	3.40
320	Marble Head Mammoth Drum Head	.72	2.15
323	Houser	.72	1.90
326	Drumhead Savoy	.57	1.90
329	Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy	.57	1.90
332	Mammoth Rock Red	.72	2.15
335	Red Dutch	.72	2.15

CARROT

No.		¼lb.	lb.
338	Improved Danver's Half Long	$0.72	$1.90
341	Danvers	.57	1.65
344	Improved Long Orange	.57	1.65
347	Ox Heart	.57	1.65
350	Chantenay	.47	1.50
353	Selected White Belgium	.47	1.40
356	Large Yellow Belgium	.47	1.40

CELERY

No.		¼lb.	lb.
371	**D. & B.'s Snow White**	$0.47	$1.15
374	Giant Pascal	.17	.50
377	White Plume	.32	.90
380	Golden Self Blanching	.70	1.90
383	Golden Heart Dwarf	.22	.65
386	Winter Queen	.17	.50
389	Celaric	.22	.65

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

No.		qt.	pk.	bu.
392	White Mexican	$0.30	$1.25	$3.00
394	Cory	.20	.80	2.75
395	Pure Gold	.30	1.50	5.00
398	Extra Early Premo	.20	1.25	4.00
401	Golden Bantam	.20	1.25	4.00
404	Peep-O-Day	.20	1.25	4.00
405	Morse's Golden Cream	.30	1.50	5.00
407	Kendel's Early Giant	.20	.80	2.75
410	Early Minnesota	.20	.80	2.75
413	Perry's Hybrid	.20	.80	2.75
416	Crosby's Early	.20	.80	2.75
419	Early Evergreen	.20	.80	2.75
422	Mammoth White Cory	.20	.80	2.75
425	Stowell's Evergreen	.20	.80	2.75
428	Country Gentleman	.20	1.00	3.00
431	White Evergreen	.20	1.00	3.00

POP CORN

No.		qt.	pk.	bu.
434	Monarch White Rice	.25	.90	3.00
437	Queen's Golden	.25	.90	3.00
440	Silver Lace	.25	.90	3.00

CRESS

No.		¼lb.	lb.
443	Curled or Pepper Grass	$0.17	$0.40
446	Gray Seeded Early Winter	.17	.40
449	True Water	.95	2.90

CUCUMBER

No.		¼lb.	lb.
451	Petoskey White Spine	$0.22	$0.65
453	Davis' Perfect	.22	.65
456	Early Short Green	.17	.50
459	Early Cluster	.17	.50
462	Improved Long Green	.22	.60
464	Boston Pickling	.17	.50
467	Cumberland	.22	.65
471	Small Gherkin	.22	.60

EGG PLANT

No.		¼lb.	lb.
474	New York Improved	$0.95	$3.40
477	Black Beauty	.72	2.40

ENDIVE OR CHICORY

No.		¼lb.	lb.
478	Large Green Curled	$0.17	$0.60
479	Moss Curled	.17	.60
480	Ever White Curled	.17	.60

KALE OR BORECOLE

No.		¼lb.	lb.
498	Dwarf Curled Scotch	$0.22	$0.70
501	Tall Green Curled Scotch	.22	.70
504	Siberian	.22	.70

KOHL-RABI

No.		¼lb.	lb.
507	Earliest White Vienna	$0.57	$1.65
510	Early Purple Vienna	.57	1.65

LETTUCE

No.		¼lb.	lb.
513	**D. & B.'s Ice Cream**	$0.32	$0.90
516	Early Prize Head	.17	.40
519	California Cream Butter	.17	.40
522	**D. & B.'s Improved Hanson**	.17	.40
525	Big Boston	.17	.40
528	Early Curled Simpson	.17	.40
531	Black-Seeded Simpson	.17	.40
534	Tilton's White Star	.17	.40
537	Grand Rapids	.17	.40
540	Early White Self Folding	.17	.40
543	**D. & B.'s All Summer**	.17	.40

MUSKMELON

No.		¼lb.	lb.
546	**D. & B.'s Mammoth Prolific**	$0.47	$1.40
549	**D. & B.'s Extra Early Hackensack**	.47	1.40
552	Jenny Lind	.37	.90
555	Improved Large Green Nutmeg	.37	.90
558	Bay View	.37	.90
561	Rocky Ford Improved	.37	.90
564	**D. & B.'s Unequalled Gem**	.37	.90
567	Paul Rose or Petoskey	.37	1.10
570	Emerald Gem	.37	.90
573	Osage	.37	.90
576	Hoodoo	.37	.90
579	Burrell's Gem	.37	.90

WATERMELON

No.		¼lb.	lb.
582	**D. & B.'s Iced Honey**	$0.37	$0.90
585	Fordhook Early	.22	.65
588	Hungarian Honey	.22	.70
591	Kolb's Gem	.22	.65
594	Livingston's Nabob	.22	.65
597	Sweetheart	.22	.65
600	Ice Cream or Peerless	.22	.70
603	Phinney's Early	.22	.70
606	Cole's Early	.22	.70
609	Kleckly Sweets	.22	.70
612	Tom Watson	.22	.70

CITRON

No.		¼lb.	lb.
615	Colorado Preserving	$0.27	$0.70

MUSTARD

No.		¼lb.	lb.
618	White English	$0.12	$0.30
621	Brown or Black	.12	.30
624	Southern Giant Curled	.17	.50
627	New Chinese	.22	.55

ONION

No.		¼lb.	lb.
630	White Portugal	$0.60	$1.90
633	**D. & B.'s Southport White Globe**	.72	2.40
636	**D. & B.'s Southport Red Globe**	.47	1.40
639	**D. & B.'s Southport Yellow Globe**	.47	1.40
642	Yellow Globe Danvers	.37	.90
645	Michigan Yellow Globe	.37	1.00
648	Prize Taker	.40	1.00
651	Mammoth Silver King	.47	1.40
654	Early Neapolitan	.47	1.40
657	Early Red Flat	.42	1.10
660	Large Red Wethersfield	.42	1.10
663	Australian Brown	.27	.80
666	Mixed Onion	.37	.90

ONION SETS

No.		qt.	pk.	bu.
669	White	$0.15	$0.80	$2.50
672	Red	.15	.75	2.25
675	Yellow	.15	.75	2.25
678	Potato	.15	1.00	2.75

PARSNIP

No.		¼lb.	lb.
681	**D. & B.'s Improved Hollow Crown**	$0.37	$0.90
684	Long Smooth White	.27	.65
687	Guernsey	.27	.65

PARSLEY

No.		¼lb.	lb.
690	**D. & B.'s Dark Green Curled**	$0.17	$0.40
693	Plain or Single	.17	.40
696	Double Curled	.17	.40
699	Dark Moss Curled	.17	.40

PEPPER

No.		¼lb.	lb.
703	Chinese Giant	$1.45	$4.40
706	Ruby King	.55	1.90
709	Long Red Cayenne	.55	1.90
712	Large Bell or Bull Nose	.55	1.90
715	Sweet Mountain	.50	1.90

PUMPKIN

No.		¼lb.	lb.
718	Small Sugar	$0.17	$0.50
721	Quaker Pie	.22	.60
724	Sweet Cheese	.22	.70
727	Connecticut Field	.12	.25

RADISH

No.		¼lb.	lb.
730	**D. & B.'s Early Scarlet Turnip**	$0.17	$0.40
733	Rosy Gem	.12	.30
736	Early Scarlet Globe	.12	.30
739	Olive Shaped French Breakfast	.12	.30
742	Early Crimson Giant Turnip	.12	.30
745	Early Deep Scarlet	.12	.30
748	Early Snowball	.12	.30
750	Long Bright Scarlet	.12	.30
753	Improved Chartier	.12	.30
756	Icicle	.12	.30
759	Cincinnati Market	.12	.30
763	White Strasburg	.12	.30
766	Long White Vienna	.12	.30
769	Giant White Stuttgart	.12	.30
772	Winter Rose China	.12	.30
775	Long Black Spanish	.12	.30
778	Round Black Spanish	.12	.30
781	California Mammoth White	.12	.30
784	**Darling & Beahan's All Season Mixture**	.12	.30

RHUBARB

No.		¼lb.	lb.
787	Victoria	$0.27	$0.90
790	Linnaeus	.27	.90

SPINACH

No.		¼lb.	lb.
793	**D. & B.'s Long Stemmed**	$0.10	$0.20
796	Curled Leaved Savoy	.10	.20
799	Long Standing Prickly	.10	.20

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

No.		¼lb	lb.
802	Long White French	$0.22	$0.70
805	Mammoth Sandwich Island	.22	.70

SUMMER SQUASH

No.		¼lb.	lb.
808	Early Golden Bush Scallop	$0.27	$0.60
811	Early White Bush Scallop	.27	.60
814	Mammoth White Bush Patty Pan	.27	.60
817	Mammoth Summer Crook Neck	.27	.60
820	Fordhook	.37	.80

WINTER SQUASH

No.		¼lb.	lb.
821	Boston Marrow	$0.27	$0.70
823	**D. & B.'s Improved Hubbard**	.27	.70
826	Large Warted Hubbard	.27	.70
829	Golden Hubbard	.27	.70
832	Pikes Peak	.27	.70
835	Essex Hybrid	.27	.70
838	Delicious	.27	.60
841	Mammoth Chili	.27	.70

TOBACCO

No.		¼lb.	lb.
844	Big Oronoco	$0.27	$0.90
847	Connecticut Seed Leaf	.22	.65
850	Havana	.37	1.15
853	White Burley	.37	1.15

TOMATO

No.		¼lb.	lb.
856	**D. & B.'s Improved Tree**	$0.70	$2.40
859	Chalk's Early Jewel	.70	2.15
863	Ponderosa	.90	3.40
866	Improved Dwarf Champion	.70	2.40
869	Livingston's Beauty	.55	1.65
872	Livingston's Stone	.70	1.90
875	Acme	.55	1.65
878	Earliana	.95	3.40
881	Livingston's Globe	.77	2.50
884	Livingston's Golden Queen	.55	1.90

TURNIP

No.		¼lb.	lb.
887	Extra Early Purple Top Milan	$0.27	$0.80
890	Extra Early White Milan	.27	.80
893	White Egg	.22	.50
896	Early White Flat Dutch	.17	.30
899	Early Purple Top	.17	.30
902	Purple Top White Globe	.22	.50
905	Yellow Globe	.22	.50
908	Golden Ball	.17	.40
911	Sweet German	.17	.40
914	Yellow Aberdeen	.17	.40
917	Large White Norfolk	.17	.30
920	**D. & B.'s Mixture**	.17	.30

RUTABAGA

No.		¼lb.	lb.
923	Monarch	$0.12	$0.30
926	Improved American Purple Top	.17	.40
929	White Swede	.17	.40
932	Budlong's White Rock	.17	.40
935	**D. & B.'s Year Round**	.12	.30

VALUABLE TABLES

CENTRAL SYSTEM TABLE

Some few years ago the seed merchants of the United States and Canada adopted the system of selling and buying grass and many kinds of field seeds by the 100 pounds instead of by the bushel weights. For the convenience of customers we give the following table, showing the number of standard bushels in a hundred pounds:

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES

	Lbs. per bu.			bu.	lbs.
Barley	48	100 lbs.	equal	2	4
Beans	60	"	"	1	40
Buckwheat	48	"	"	2	4
Broomcorn	40	"	"	2	8
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14	"	"	7	2
Blue Grass, English	24	"	"	4	4
Cane Seed	50	"	"	2	—
Castor Beans	46	"	"	2	8
Clover	60	"	"	1	40
Corn, Shelled	56	"	"	1	44
Corn, on Ear	70	"	"	1	30
Corn, Sweet	46 to 48	"	"	2	4
Flax Seed	56	"	"	1	44
Hemp Seed	44	"	"	2	12
Hungarian	48	"	"	2	4
Irish Potatoes	60	"	"	1	40
Johnson Grass	25	"	"	4	—
Lawn Grass	14	"	"	7	2
Millet	50	"	"	2	—
Oats	32	"	"	3	4
Orchard Grass	14	"	"	7	2
Onions	54	"	"	1	46
Peas, Wrinkled	56	"	"	1	44
Peas, Smooth	60	"	"	1	40
Rape	50	"	"	2	—
Rye	56	"	"	1	44
Red Top	14	"	"	7	2
Speltz or Emmer	40	"	"	2	20
Sweet Potatoes	56	"	"	1	44
Timothy Seed	45	"	"	2	10
Turnips	58	"	"	1	42
Wheat	60	"	"	1	40

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE

Amber Sugar Cane	12 qts.	Melon, Musk, in hills	2 to 3 lbs.
Barley, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.	Melon, Water, in hills	4 to 5 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills	1 bu.	Millet, broadcast	½ bu.
Beans, Pole, in hills	10 to 12 qts.	Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
Beets, in drills	5 to 6 lbs.	Onion, in drills	5 to 6 lbs.
Broomcorn, in hills	8 to 10 qts.	Onion Sets, in drills	6 to 12 bu.
Buckwheat	½ bu.	Onion, for sets, in drills	30 lbs.
Carrots, in drills	2 to 3 lbs.	Parsnips, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.
Clover, Red, alone	8 to 10 lbs.	Peas, in drills	1½ bu.
Clover, white, alone	6 to 8 lbs.	Peas, broadcast	3 bu.
Clover, Alsyke, alone	6 to 8 lbs.	Potatoes (cut tubers)	10 bu.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa	20 lbs.	Radish, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Corn, in hills	8 to 10 qts.	Rye, broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.
Cucumbers, in hills	2 lbs.	Salsify, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	1½ bu.	Speltz or Emmer, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	2 to 3 bu.	Spinach, in drills	10 to 12 lbs.
Grass, Orchard	2 bu.	Squash (bush sorts), in hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Grass, English Rye	2 bu.	Squash (running sort), in hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	¼ bu.	Turnips, in drills	1½ to 2 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian	½ bu.	Turnips, broadcast	3 to 4 lbs.
Grass, Red Top	3 bu.	Vetches, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
Hemp	1½ bu.	Wheat, broadcast	1¼ to 2 bu.

TO DETERMINE THE CONTENTS OF CISTERNS

A simple rule for determining the contents of a cistern, circular in form, and of equal size at top and bottom, is the following: Find the depth and diameter in inches, square the diameter and multiply the square by the decimal .0034, which will find the quantity in gallons for one inch in depth. Multiply this by the depth and divide by 31½ and the result will be the number of barrels the cistern will hold.

For each foot in depth the number of barrels answering to the different diameters are:

5 feet diameter....4.66 bbls. 7 feet diameter... 9.13 bbls. 9 feet diameter..15.10 bbls.
6 feet diameter....6.71 bbls. 8 feet diameter...11.93 bbls. 10 feet diameter..18.65 bbls.

By the rule above given, the contents of barnyard cisterns and manure tanks may be easily calculated for any size whatever.

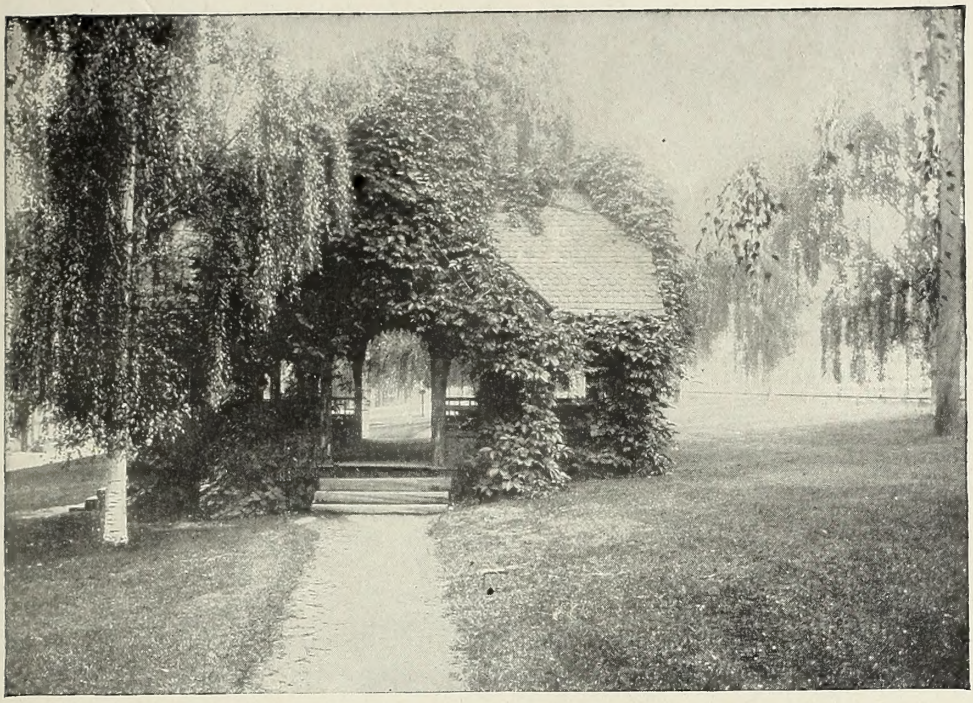
HAY MEASURE

About 500 feet of well-settled hay, or about 700 of new-mown hay, will make a ton. To estimate amount of hay in mow—Ten cubic yards of meadow hay weigh a ton. When the hay is taken out of old stacks, 8 or 9 yards will make a ton. Eleven or twelve cubic yards of clover, when dry, make a ton.

GRAIN MEASURE

To find the capacity of a bin or wagon-bed, multiply the cubic feet by .8 (tenths). For greater accuracy, add ⅓ of a bushel for every 100 cubic feet.

To find the cubic feet, multiply the length, width, and depth together.



Petoskey Parks Grass Mixtures

PRODUCING A PERFECT AND PERMANENT SWARTH OF LUXURIANT RICHNESS; AND IS EQUALLY VALUABLE FOR RENOVATING IMPERFECT AND WORN-OUT LAWNS

THERE is nothing more attractive than a well-designed house surrounded by artistically treated grounds; and of the essential features of home grounds none is so important as a beautiful lawn—the rich, green, velvety turf being the heart and life of all. A lawn may be formed by laying turf or by sowing seed. The gain in time by sodding is so slight as to scarcely be worthy of consideration, while the results obtained by both methods are not to be compared. Sods in dry weather leave crevices about which the grass dies out; then the grasses that compose a pasture or roadside sod (generally the kind used for "sodding" lawns) are not at all the best sorts for forming a perfect lawn, and will not give a smooth, elegant surface.

PETOSKEY PARKS GRASS MIXTURES are the result of years of study and careful observation, which, if our directions are followed in seeding, **never fail to produce quickly a thrifty growth of fine velvety, rich green grass,** continuous in verdure from early spring to winter, and creating a springy, dense, carpet-like turf and permanently beautiful lawn.

THE QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED. There is no fixed rule, but a liberal sowing is always satisfactory, while a light seeding is a waste of time and usually disappointing. A beautiful lawn may be produced in a few weeks, or it may not approach perfection for two or more seasons, according to the quantity of seed sown. We have frequently, when in a hurry for a fine close turf, sown at the rate of seven bushels of 20 lbs. each to the acre, with the most successful results, but in general the following quantities will produce the best results: 1 quart to 250 square feet; 1 pound to 400 square feet; 5 pounds to 2,000 square feet; 20 pounds to 8,000 square feet; 100 pounds per acre. For renovating old lawns, about one-half the above quantities, on the average, is required.

4000. PETOSKEY PARKS SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

Thoroughly Tested and Analyzed for Germination and Purity

Composed of Evergreen Grasses, Suitable for our American Climate, and made up from only the finest and cleanest grades of Seed. This splendid mixture is composed of only the finest dwarf-growing evergreen grasses; absolutely free from weed seeds or other impurities; especially adapted and mixed in the proper proportion to suit the American climate. In comparing the cost of our Special Lawn Grass with other mixtures sent out by the trade, remember that the natural weight per measured bushel of our mixture is 40 pounds per bushel, while that of most mixtures is only 14 pounds per bushel. To obtain this exceptional heavy weight per bushel, we must and do use only the heaviest and best samples of the various grasses which compose our mixture. This is in itself a guaranty against sowing weed seeds, as the heavier the mixture, the more thoroughly recleaned have been the component grasses. Quart, 65 cts. (by mail, 80 cts.); 1 lb., 50 cts. (by mail, 60 cts.); 2½ lbs., $1.20; 5 lbs., $2.35; 10 lbs., $4.60; 40 lbs., (1 bushel), $19.20; 50 lbs., $22.50; 100 lbs., $44.75. Bags free.

4003. PETOSKEY PARKS SHADY LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade of trees, which have baffled all efforts to get into grass, but with this mixture there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing, evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in the woods or other sheltered and shaded spots. Ground that is densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour," and if the drainage is defective, it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake. Price: Quart, 65 cts. (by mail, 80 cts.); 1 lb., 50 cts. (by mail, 60 cts.); 2½ lbs., $1.20; 5 lbs., $2.35; 10 lbs., $4.60; 40 lbs. (1 bushel) $19.20; 50 lbs., $22.50; 100 lbs., $44.75. Bags free.

Darling & Beahan

Northern Grown Seeds
Petoskey ~ Michigan